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THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

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British Writer Blames Adenauer
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TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1960 THE ONLY JEWISH NEWSPAPER IN ENGLISH IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AUTHORIZED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL, POST OFFICE DEPT., OTTAWA Price: 10 Cents

QUEEN'S PARK RECEPTION FOR JEWISH LEADERS IN HONOUR OF BICENTENARY

ISRAEL ALARMED BY THE ARMS FLOW TO NASSER

Kassem Warns Egypt Dictator Not To Provoke New War

Ben-Gurion Vs. Arms Race

Jerusalem, Thursday (CJN). —The government of Israel is determined to press its case against the continuous arming of some of its Arab neighbours, especially Nasser's Egypt, by East and West alike.

Prime Minister David Ben Gurion told a cabinet session here this week that he is concerned about the steady flow of various kinds of weapons to Nasser. Israeli diplomats abroad have been instructed by his government to protest in different capitals of the world against this encouragement of a new arms race in the Middle East.

NEEDS NEW ARMS

It is possible that the Jerusalem government may bring the entire issue of supplying arms to some Arab states before the United Nations Security Council.

In the meantime Israel is forced to look herself in the different arms shopping centres the world over for new, expensive weapons to match those obtained by some Arab government.

Forget About War Against Israel

JERUSALEM, (JTA) — The Arab world was advised by Radio Baghdad, in a broadcast monitored here, to give up all plans for a "war of extermination" against Israel.

The broadcast was made in connection with Iraq Premier Kassem's plan for creation of a Palestine Republic under the leadership of the former Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin Husseini, one-time Nazi collaborator.

Renewed opposition to the plan, which would require Jordan to give up the Palestine territory it absorbed during the attack on Israel in 1948, was expressed by Hazza Majali, Jordanian Prime Minister.

The Baghdad Radio broadcast quoted extensively from an article in the Eudanese newspaper, Rissala, after praising the paper and stressing its influence. The quotations included this statement:

"Arabs must be one for all and understand that there cannot be an all-out attack on Israel which is a member in good standing of the United Nations. Proclaiming war on Israel—as Arabs so often promise—is tantamount to slapping the face of the United Nations."

Calls For Peace

The newspaper also was quoted as warning that the Arab countries "must understand that if they continue war slogans against Israel, the result may be an outbreak of war in the entire Middle East in which the Great Powers inevitably will intervene."

"Arabs should therefore welcome the best possible Palestine solution proposed by Premier Kassem, namely the establishment of an Arab Republic in the western part of Palestine," the broadcast continued. "Such a plan does not involve war since it is in accordance with United Nations resolutions."

(Continued on page eight)

Negro Congressman Apologizes For Remarks About Jews

NEW YORK, (CJN) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. a Negro, has apologized for singling out Italians and Jews "as the numbers racket bosses in Harlem".

"Maybe I should have said that all the bankers in Harlem are white," the Harlem Democrat said on the WNEW-TV program "Metropolitan Probe."

BLAMES POLICE

Powell said "the idea of dragging in race was not done by me. It was done by the police Dept. as indicated by their arrests and their lacks of arrests."

Powell had charged that police were discriminating by arresting only Negro numbers operators in Harlem and that Harlem residents were spending $50,000,000 annually to "support Italian and Jewish bankers."

Meanwhile, District Attorney Hogan disclosed that he had met with Powell to discuss his charges.

Hogan said he had told the Congressman that it was "unfortunate" that Powell had injected religion and nationality questions into the gambling problem.

"He agreed with me," Hogan added.

Goldman Sees Dr. Adenauer

BONN, West Garmany (CJN) —**Dr. Naum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress, conferred with Chancellor Adenauer on the outbreak of anti-Semitism that began in West Germany Christmas Eve with the descration of a synagogue at Cologne.**

Church Of England Critical Of Germans

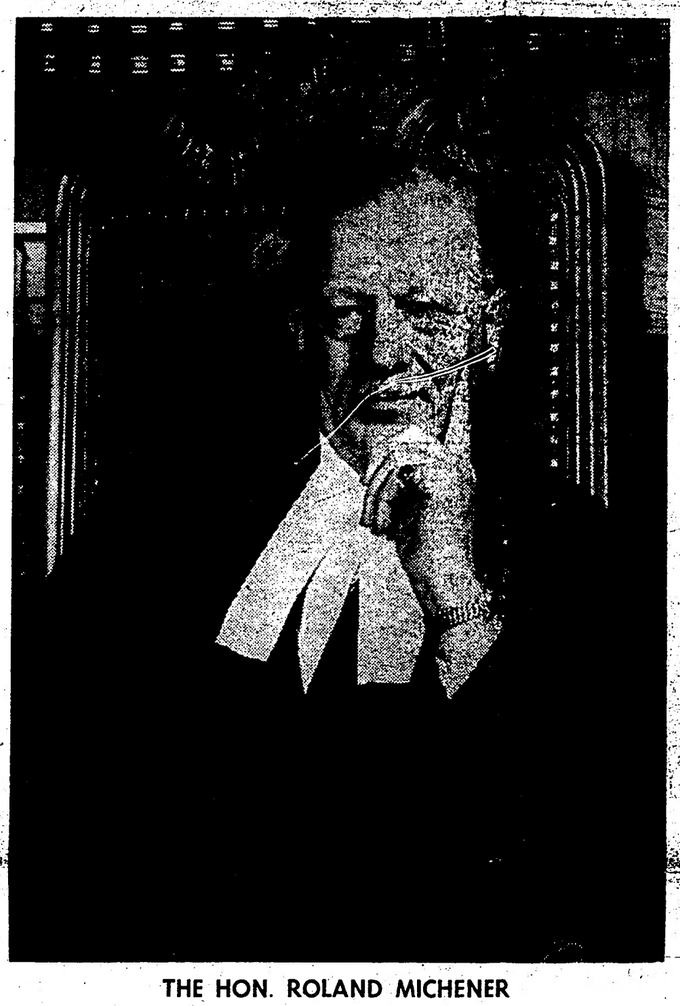
LONDON—A resolution condemning the outburst of anti-Semitism in Britain and abroad was approved unanimously by the Convocation of Canterbury today.

Dr. Mervin Stockwood, Bishop of Southwark, a speaker at the Church of England, gathering here, said the convocation could ask the West German Government:

"How is it that people who gloried in the swastika and who were associated with a movement which murdered millions of people still hold positions of great responsibility in Germany today?"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey F. Fisher, took a more moderate line toward the Bonn Government. He said it was not faced with the simple problem of combating anti-Semitism but also "with the problem of restoring the self-respect of a nation which has suffered a humiliating defeat in war."

Will Receive Israel - Canada Citation



THE HON. ROLAND MICHENER
AT THE AMBASSADOR'S BALL

Michener, Speaker Of House Of Commons To Receive Tomorrow Israel-Canada Award

The Hon. D. Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons, will be the recipient of the first Canada-Israel Friendship Award, to be initiated at the Ambassador's Ball.

The selection of Mr. Michener for this honour was based on his role as head of Canada's Parliamentary Delegation which he led to a number of countries, towards the end of 1959. Among the countries visited was Israel. His statements in Israel and his utterances in Canada upon his return were such that they were hailed in both countries as having made a distinct contribution towards the promotion of friendship and goodwill between Canada and Israel.

Since their return, both Mrs. Michener and the Hon. Speaker of the House have spoken on numerous occasions of their experiences in Israel in a way which drew the attention of the press and public throughout the Dominion.

The presentation to Mr. Michener will be made by Mr. J. Irving Oelbaum, one of the leaders of Canadian Jewry.

AMBASSADOR'S BALL— EVENT OF THE SEASON

The Ambassador's Ball, traditionally the event which culminates the Israel Bond Drive, will this year take place Saturday, January 23rd, at the Royal York Hotel. The Ball will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Minden and will have special significance in that this has been the most successful Bond Drive in Toronto's history. It is hoped that by the time of the Ball the two million dollar

(Continued on page eight)

Governor General, Mayor To Participate In The Historic Celebration Of Toronto Jewry

Mass-Rally Here, Feb. 9th

BY RAE GOULD
Staff Reporter, CJN

The Hon. Keiller Mackay, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will hold a special reception in conjunction with the Bicentenary observance of Canadian Jewry, The Canadian Jewish News learned yesterday.

Toronto will observe the Bicentenary of Canadian Jewery on Tuesday, February the 9th. The climax of the celebration here will be the mass rally at the Royal York Hotel, the same evening.

VANIER AT BICENTENARY RALLY

The Jewish community of Toronto and of Ontario generally will celebrate thte Bicentenary of Canadian Jewry and at the same time demonstrate community solidarity at a crucial time in Jewish life on Tuesday, February 9.

The Mass Rally on the evening of Bicentenary Day will be held in the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel and will be honoured by the presence of the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs. Vanier.

It is expected that thousands of Jewish citizens will turn out for the rally demonstrtation. The program, as announced this week, will be of interest and significance for all sections of the community.

FAMOUS CANTOR TO PARTICIPATE

According to Rabbi Reuben Slonin, Chairman of the Bicentenary Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress which is sponsoring the event, the program will include: greetings by His Excellency the Governor-General; principal address by Saul Hayes, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Jewish Congress; songs in Yiddish and Hebrew by world famed Cantor Moshe Koussevitsky; reading of Proclamation of the Bicentenary by outstanding Jewish Canadian dramatic artists, including Lloyd Bochner and Paul Kligman of T.V. fame.

A call has gone out to the entire Jewish community to turn out for the Bicentenary Day Rally and demonstrate to all the significance of 200 years of Jewish life in Canada under conditions of freedom, democracy and harmonious relations with their fellow Canadians.

HIGHLIGHT OF CELEBRATIONS

Three Canadian radio TV personalities will combine to read a triple-language "PROCLAMATION OF FAITH AND THANKSGIVING" to Toronto's 90,000 Jewish people. The proclamation will be read in

(Continued on page eight)

THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS TO PARTICIPATE IN BICENTENARY

The **Canadian Jewish News** will participate in the Bicentenary celebrations by a series of special supplements marking this historic event.

Next Friday we will announce the details about our special supplements.

Commentary

By M. J. Nurenberger

MR. JUSTICE STEWARD AND IMRE HIRSCH—LAW ABOVE GOVERNMENT.— WHAT FREEDOM MEANS

It is certainly true that wars are bred by the perversion of justice, as the Rabbis have taught us. The Talmud calls it very pertinently "the wounding of the law." It is this kind of continuous ignoring of the rights of man that has very often brought about international conflicts.

* * *

I should like to add that while the "perversion of justice" may result in wars, its consistent upholding, is certainly conducive to peace. For every act of justice creates good will, strengthens man's faith in his fellow man and his belief that he can obtain satisfaction without resorting to violence.

* * *

That is why I would propose a peace medal to a Toronto Judge, Mr. Justice Steward. Mr. Steward, for the second time in three years, has stopped deportation proceedings against helpless men, and has thus proven that law and justice reign in Canada.

* * *

We all read the moving story in the daily press. Imre Hirsch, a Hungarian immigrant who fled Budapest during the 1956 revolt, arrived in Toronto in order to visit an aunt, a certain Mrs. Joanna Biener. It seems that Mr. Hirsch landed at Malton airport without the "proper papers."

"I do not know what "proper papers" mean.

Perhaps, one of the iniquities of life in our international order to-day is the need for "papers." Man, in order to move around on his own planet, "the earth was given to man", must show "papers." I wonder how our life would have been without the Phoenicians, had they failed to discover paper. It is possible that in such a situation, one of the prerequisites in moving from one place to the other would have been dog tags for each traveller.

* * *

I once read a story, I think it is by Mark Twain, about a sailor stranded in a foreign port, who lost his papers. He addresses himself to the consul of his country and asks for a new passport. The consul refuses on the very valid **legal** ground that a man cannot receive a passport without a document **proving** his identity. The sailor, a true Kafkaesque character, who cannot grasp the injustice inherent in technicalities, asks the consul:

—Do you deny that I was ever born?

To which the consul replies frigidly, cruelly:

—As long as you do not produce papers, you have not been born —as far as I'm concerned.

* * *

When Imre Hirsch appeared, this week, before Justice Steward, he had no case,—from the point of view of strict legality, from the standpoint of technical legality. It seems that arriving here on a three months visitor's visa issued by the Canadian consul in Bolivia, he had on him $175.00 only. This was the crime. A visitor is welcome, if he has in his pocket forty-fifty G's. Then the immigration authorities would not have held Imre Hirsch incommunicado for thirty-six hours.

It seems that a larger amount of money in Imre's pocket, let's say $25,000, in American Express cheques, would have qualified him morally to leave Malton airport without any questions asked. To some officials at border check points a gentleman is still defined by the old maxim of a French head-waiter a Monsieur is one who can afford large tips.

(Continued on page eight)

Soviets Admit Fatal Fire In Synagogue

BY TULLIA ZEVI

Rome, Jan. (JTA)—Although the Jewish population of the Soviet Union is generally estimated at 3,000,000, a Soviet official says "practicing" Jews there number only 500,000 with 400 synagogues.

The official M. Voschikow, a member of the five-man Committee for Religious Cults, was interviewed by this correspondent on a recent visit to Moscow. The committee is the highest Soviet authority on religious matters.

Voschikow conceeded "there are persons with anti-Semitic feelings in the USSR." But he insisted such feelings were similar only to "anti-Protestant feelings in Italy, or dislike of Italians in the U. S."

The Soviet civil authorities, declared Voschikow, "don't encourage such feelings. When they are too strongly manifested, they are prosecuted and punished according to Soviet law for the protection of nationalists, applying also to the Jewish nationality."

Minimizes Incident

Voschikow, whose committee is appointed by the Cabinet of the USSR, minimized the Oct. 4 incident in the Moscow suburb of Malachowka, when fire was set to a synagogue and the wife of the cemetery's Jewish caretaker died. The incident attracted world-wide attention.

According to the Soviet official, somebody started a fire in an upper floor of the synagogue as well as in a building of the adjoining cemetery. The dead woman, he said was suffocated by smoke trying to escape the flames. The entire monetary loss, Voschikow said, was only 200 rubles-the equivalent of $20.00.

Voschikow's statement—the first given by any Soviet official since the incident-said that religious services in the Malachowka synagogue were not interrupted for a single day. He said those responsible for the fire had ben found and a judical investigation was under way. Declaring that he did not know the names, number or

(Continued on page eight)

Release Of Neo-Nazis Disappoints Berlin Mayor Brandt

Berlin, (CJN)—West Berlin's city government differed sharply with the courts on treatment of suspected neo-Nazis.

When an investigating judge refused to hold three suspects, a spokesman for Mayor Willy Brandt expressed sharp disappointment.

"We are considering what steps we can take now", he said.

Brandt's government has taken the lead in Berlin and West Germany in cracking down on the wave of anti-Semitism and swastika-daubing.

Glorifying Nazism

The three suspects —Wolfgang Roder, 42, Willi Grunak, 50, and Guenther Garn, 30 — were arrested Wednesday. They were accused of forming a neo-Nazi party called the German Community.

Police said propaganda found at Grunak's home "glorified Naziism."

[West Berlin police told the Associated Press the three had lent a bust of Adolf Hitler to an outlawed youth group. "Information bulletins" praising Hitler's Beer Hall putsch of the 1920s were found in their homes, police added.

[Authorities announced meanwhile, that one of the youths arrested January 2 during a Nazi-style torchlight parade was a Communist agent from East Berlin. This was the first official charge linking the Reds with the Nazi campaign.]

Pope Tells B'nai B'rith Leaders, He Abhorrs Anti-Semitism

ROME, (CJN) — Pope John XXIII condemned anti-Semitism expressing detestation and abhorrence of all forms of persecution and discrimination.

The Pope was replying to an address delivered by Label A. Katz of New Orleans, president of B'nai B'rith, the international Jewish service organization.

Mr. Katz and a small delegation were received in a private audience in the Pope's private study in the Vatican.

Friendship Mentioned

The audience lasted almost twenty minutes. Mr. Katz spoke of the "excellent relations and constructive cooperation" between B'nai B'rith and many Roman Catholic organizations and institutions.

He spoke also of B'nai B'rith's "warm friendship with the clergy and scholars of the Church" and of the Pope's "ded-

(Continued on page eight)

Germans Less Welcome In Britain

LONDON —Many British families who take foreign youngsters into their homes so they can learn English are refusing to accept Germans this year, it was reported here tonight.

— In Our Town And Elsewhere —

"Is Israel beset with problems of discrimination just as other nations are? Is there equal opportunity for all Jews in Israel regardless of colour, national origin, or religious observance?"

This explosive issue was the subject of a lecture given at Shaarei Shomayim, on Wednesday, January 20th, by Dr. Judd L. Teller.

Dr. Teller is Information Director of the Jewish Agency, widely known as a writer and lecturer and an authority on Middle East Affairs, and is personally acquainted with the world's leading statesmen, the "men behind the news."

Mr. Fred Catzman of Toronto will preside at the meeting of the National Public Relations Committee of Congress and B'Nai Brith in Montreal on Sunday, January 24. The Committee will discuss the implications of the Manitoba Royal Commission on Education which advocates Religious Education in the Schools, and government subsidies for parochial day schools (Talmud Torahs.)

The swastika question is also on the agenda and a further statement may be issued as a result of these deliberations.

A Rabbi AND A MINISTER

Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto, was one of six clergymen of various denominations who participated in the induction of Rev. John Hanly Morgan as Minister of the First Unitarian Congregation of Toronto, on Thursday, January 14th. Rabbi Feinberg chose as the subject of his address, "Do 'Imported' Clergymen have Freedom of Speech?", in reply to a recent sermon by Rev. Gordon C. Smythe at Yonge Street United Church. Rev. Smythe criticized "imported" Unitarian clergymen for interfering in Canadian affairs although they are citizens of another country, and disagreed with the Unitarian's opposition to religious instruction in the public schools of Ontario.

"If non-Canadian birth bars freedom of speech about questions involving human controversy, the Judeo-Christian tradition of human dignity and the right of conscience no longer can be said to exist", Rabbi Feinberg stated.

"When the world hungers for brotherhood and unity, the pulpit must do more than offer it the flinty stone of narrow parochialism. In an atomic age which may see civilization destroyed by nationalistic rivalry, clergymen must give an example of fellowship that reaches across all barriers —to the human heart. We are all seeking, teaching, preaching truth to the extent that our little human vision can perceive it. The one prime credential is not the country whence we came, but character."

Negroes In Our Apartments

Negroes in Toronto would be refused accommodation in almost half of a given group of Toronto apartment buildings, according to a spot survey conducted on January 13th by the Toronto and District Labour Committee for Human Rights. These results were arrived at by means of two canvassers, one a Negro, Mr. Clarence Lewsey, a C. P. R. porter, and one white canvasser, Jean Gauthier, the wife of University of Toronto Philosophy Professor David Gauthier.

The reports of the canvassers who applied at 26 apartments advertising vacancies revealed that 11 landlords would accept negroes, 10 would refuse them and 5 were in the doubtful category. At one apartment, the prospective coloured tenant reported that the superintendent told him, "The apartment is not ready to be seen. There is a sick lady there. Call back later." Half an hour later, Mrs. Gauthier applied to the same superintendent and was told that the apartment was available, and although there was a sick person there, Mrs. Gauthier was still shown the apartment. The superintendent told her that 'quite a few colored people had been looking at the apartment. Personally she had no objection to color or religion but "the tenants, you know." The owner won't rent to Negroes." In another instance, the colored applicant was told the apartment had ben rented just before he arrived, although the sign still advertised a vacancy. A short while later Mrs. Gauthier found the apartment vacant, was shown through one, and the superintendent was willing to take a deposit on the spot.

"Many people have made many pious statements in the last few weeks about racial discrimination," said Henry Weisbach, an officer of the Toronto Labour Committee for Human Rights." "Now we will call upon our government to translate this piety into legislation to outlaw discrimination in all public commercial activity. One of the most glaring loop-holes in our legislative anto-discrimination code lies in the area of housing. The Ontario Government is duty bound to amend the F.A.P. Act to prohibit discrimination in multiple dwelling units, and the Federal Government is duty bound to provide a no-discrimination clause in N.H.A. transactions where public money is used."

Mr. Weisbach announced that the Human Rights Committee would request the Toronto and District Labour Council to organize a citizens' deputation to the Toronto City Council. The objective is to request the Toronto City Council to petition the Ontario and Dominion Governments for the appropriate legislation. The St. Catharines City Council and the Windsor City Council have already gone on record in this way.

"The time would never be riper for concerted community action", Mr. Weisbach maintained, "let no one pretend that discrimination does not exist in Canada. This survey proves otherwise."

While there already exists Anti-Discrimination legislation, this applies only to Employment and Public Accommodation, such as restaurants and hotels, etc.

According to a Alan Borovoy, Executive Secretary of the Toronto and District Labour Committee for Human Rights, the landlords of some of the apartments canvassed in the present survey were Jewish, and it is assumed the superintendents were acting upon orders from the landlords.

German Bishop Wires Ben-Gurion His Expression Of Horror

BONN — Jewish demands for far-reaching new de-nazification in West Germany have met with a chilly reaction here.

The demands were presented to the Bonn government last week as a result of the wave of neo-Nazi incidents on German territory. Put forward in the name of The World Jewish Congress, they have evoked a response ranging from a cool official acknowledgment to open opposition in the German press.

Don't Believe In Nazism

There are several explanations for this reaction:

First, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government does not accept the premise that the continuing rash of anti-Jewish incidents indicates likelihood of dangerous new anti-Semitism in West Germany.

By contrast, Dr. Adenauer has continued to maintain—and reasserted again last night—that they are the work of isolated individuals who do not represent the German people.

Second, the Bonn government clearly finds it difficult to accept from abroad an eleven-point program with detailed proposals for purifying the nation's life. A Bonn Cabinet minister remarked, "We are after all a sovereign state."

Third, at this late stage it would be an extremely difficult problem, practically and politically, to revive extensive de-Nazification proceedings against government officials, members of the judiciary and other persons active in public affairs, Only isolated proceedings in particulary notorious cases ap-

Fourth, there is widespread pear to be possible.
public reaction against what is being called "interference in an internal German question.'

Demands by Neo-Nazis

This has found expression in such newspaper comments as the following from the Bonn "General Anzeiger":

"Whoever is serious about winning the Germans as allies against the dangers of the present and the future must let the German people come to tranquility and educate themselves alone."

Meanwhile, at Kaiserslautern Hans Schikora, head of the neo-Nazi Reich party in the Rhineland-Palatimate, called for the departure of all foreign troops from German soil.

Deplored by Bishop

In a speech to 200 party followers at closed session after the Palatinate authorities forbade the party to hold a public meeting, he said:

"We can no longer tolerate foreign soldiers on German soil. We will not permit Germany to be destroyed. The allies in West Germany are becoming more unbearable every day. They are supporting those who rule over us (the Adenauer government) and are preventing the reunification of Germany."

In West Berlin, Bishop Otto Dibelius, leader of the German Evangelical Church, sent a telegram to Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion expressing consternation over the anti-Semitic incidents.

Bishop Dibelius also told Mr. Ben Gurion that the German Evangelical Church was taking 100,000 deutsche marks $24,000 from its aid funds as a gift to Israel for refugees arriving there in a need of emergency help.

Headquarters of the large German Veterans Association issued a statement condemning the anti-Jewish incidents. It said that the German people must avoid acquiring new guilt and called on the country's educators to raise German youth in the spirit of religious and racial tolerance.

Toronto Day-By-Day

New Magistrate

Mrs. Tillie Taylor of Saskatoon, the daughter of Mr. J.M. Goldenberg, Q.C., veteran Zionist leader in Western Canada and President of the Saskatchewan Law Society has just been appointed acting magistrate in Saskatoon. Mrs. Taylor is the first woman to serve in this position in the province of Saskatchewan — and the first Jewish woman to gain this distinction in Canada. Mrs. Taylor is the cousin of Mr. Myer Sharzer of Toronto, Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Central Division.

Swerdlow Passes From The Scene

Another chapter of traditional Jewish life in Canada has come to a close with the passing of the noted theatrical figure, Isaac Swerdlow in Toronto last week, at the age of 66. Mr. Swerdlow was an actor in the noblest tradition of the Yiddish Theatre, schooled in the Moscow Art Theatre and the Maurice Schwartz Company with which he toured the world in the great classic "Jasha Kalb". To Jews in remote villages of Canada from Newfoundland to the Far West, he presented a vital link with the cultural heritage of our past, and for them he made Peretz and Sholom Aleichem come alive again with his love and respect for "the Jewish Word."

In recent years, television audiences across Canada have gained a deeper understanding of our literature and the dignity of our patriarchal figures, through his character portrayals on television. The philosophy, the devotion to the highest ideals of his people and of his craft that were the essence of Isaac Swerdlow, the man, illuminated with truth and beauty every role he played as an actor. To younger Canadian Jews, Isaac Swerdlow on television was a beloved "Zaide", faintly remembered, and now gone, but alive again through the artistry of his portrayals, even for a few moments on the screen.

Mr. Swerdlow was a dedicated and tireless Histadrut worker who took enormous pride and pleasure in every forward step Israel made, since achieving Statehood. The members of Sholom Aleichem Branch of the Farband, to which Mr. Swerdlow belonged are planning a suitable lasting memorial in his name in Israel, to further the cause he served during his life-time.

Mr. Swerdlow is survived by his widow, the former Lily Stein, two sons, Max who is Educational Director of the Canadian Labour Congress, and Sydney, and five grandchildren.

Torontonians At The Hadassah Convention

Mrs. Freda Silver of Claxton Road, Toronto, a member of Central Chapter, the first Hadassa Chapter organized in Toronto, was the lucky winner of the trip to Israel Draw at the Hadassah Convention in Montreal last week. Mrs. Balfoura Gordon, of Toronto, head of the Women's Division, State of Israel Bonds for this city, was the recipient of a mangificent plaque from the Bond Organization in recognition of her outstanding service in this cause.

In Making the presentation to Mrs. Gordon, it was pointed out that there is found outstanding leadership for Bonds, this person inevitably is also an active Hadassah worker. Mrs. Gordon was President of Toronto Hadassah last year.

New Officers Elected

Mrs. Harry Cohen of Montreal and Sydney, N.S., this week was elected president of Hadassah-Wizo.

Attendance at the convention was more than twice the previous record.

Other officers: Mrs. Anna Raginsky, Mrs. Rosa Singer and Mrs. William Riven of Montreal, and Mrs. D. O. Gotlieb of Winnipeg, Honorary presidents; Mrs. Erza Lozinski, Montreal, Honorary vice-president; Mrs. Charles Eisenstat, Montreal, Mrs. Mark Levy, Toronto, Mrs. H. Sokolov, Winnipeg, and Mrs. B. M. Alexandor, Ottawa, vice-presidents.

Mrs. H. Wisenthal, Montreal, treasurer; Mrs. M. Bloomfield, Montreal, financial secretary; Mrs. Hyman Heft, Montreal, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. Cooper, Toronto, recording secretary.

Regional chairmen, Mrs. C. Groberman, Vancouver; Mrs. S. Moscovich, Lethbridge; Mrs. J. M. Bernstein, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. Devor, Toronto; Mrs. J. Alexandroff, Hamilton; Mrs. M. Kert, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. I. B. Ezra, Windsor; Mrs. J. C. Horwitz, Ottawa; Mrs. S. Chait, Montreal; Mrs. Irving Pink, Yarmouth, and Mrs. Ben Medjuck, Fredericton.

Canadian Panorama

BY MORDECAI HIRSHENSON

The Law And Shechita

The Order-in-Council on humane slaughter regulations —a subject incidentally which the metropolitan press can never seem to report accurately, at least where Jewish shechita is concerned — has been made public.

From the Jewish point of view the Order-in-Council has one important achievement to its credit-it has listed **shechita** as one of the acknowledged and permitted methods of humane slaughter, removing any stigma of inhumaneness from it. Shechita is included with mechanical stunning, gassing and electrical current as a painless and instantaneous process. This was one of the aims pursued by Toronto's Sydney Harris and Montreal's Rabbi S. M. Zambrowsky, the Canadian Jewish Congress representatives, in the many many calls made upon government offices in Ottawa.

An impression left by the Canadian Press despatch was that an exception to the rule is made for kosher slaughter. This is not so. If it were so it would in some way imply that shechita, though perhaps a painful procedure, was being exempted for religious of political reasons. The inclusion of shechita as a recognized humane means is therefore a major statutory achievement.

The other point about kosher slaughter is that the practice of shackling the cows head down and feet up before the cut is imposed is now doomed and will be extinct by December 1st of this year—10½ months from now. This may disappoint some die-hards who, though realizing that shackling and hoisting are not essentially part of shechita, have become attached to it for various reasons:

. it has been in use from 50-100 years in large abatoirs (the force of inertia)
. it is a rapid method and therefore an economical one of preparing large cattle for slaughter.
. it has not been demonstrated in any scientific and objective way to be inhumane. Admittedly, they say, it looks inhumane, but so does shechita and we know from phyiologists that it is not
. finally, some have resented any change being imposed by government action suspecting that any such moves are the precursor for eventual sweeping anti-shechita laws.

The general feeling however is that if shackling and hoisting have to go very few will mourn its passing as there is confidence that a means will be found to engineer a device that will restrain the animal without pain. Canada Packers at its Junction plant has already been using such a device for the last few months — a leather sling thrown under the steer's belly which lifts it in an upright position slightly higher than the ground.

"Wets" Win At Holy Blossom

Holy Blossom Temple alone among the synagogues of Toronto—and very likely among most synagogues in America—has been "dry" for many years. Aside from the sanctified wine blessed every Friday night no other wine or spirits has been drunk on its premises due to a taboo placed on intoxicants. The date and origin of the ban seems obscure to most present members.

At the congregation's crowded annual meeting held on Sunday, January 10, an overwhelming majority voted to restore wine and spirits to the Temple's weddings and bar-mitzvah's. Discussion and debate was keen on the subject and a compromise motion advocating the use of wines and champagnes went down to defeat.

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TORONTO ORBIT

BY BERNICE DYMENT

The Talk Of Our Town: Harold Kurschenska, a brilliant young artist. — Dr. John Seeley, our famous psychiatrist, pours out his heart to your lady reporter. — A telephone interview with Sammy Davis, Jr.

I wouldn't be at all surprised to discover that the originator of all cocktail parties was a newspaper columnist. I can't think of a pleasanter way to pick up, in one full sweep, the various pieces of news and information which are the warp and woof of a "personal" type column. How noble one feels too, to brave the elements that made our streets an icy peril last week, in order to "bring back the news." A kind of cross between the R. C. M. P., the mailman, and Nell in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"!

This particular party was given by the Abbey Muters in honour of the authors of "A People and its Faith"—the volume of essays commemorating the One Hundrdeth Anniversary of Holy Blossom Temple. Every corner of the gracious Muter home held its own group of personalities from the literary, University and Jewish community circles of Toronto, and I eavesdropped unashamedly. I learned for example, that this week someone had discovered a small swastika scratched on the side of a CBC elevator. It had been there for six or seven months, the work of an idle doodler, and no one paid the slightest attention to it until last week when it became again, a vicious symbol. Or—IS there a Nazi loose on Jarvis St.?

* * *

Quite another aspect of "art" was being explained by Harold Kurschenska, the brilliant young designer of the book "A People and Its faith." Now I have been an inveterate reader since childhood and always believed implicitly in the edict, "Don't judge a book by its cover." Apparently this no longer holds true, judging by the amount of thought, and study that goes into book designing these days. Mr. Kurschenska told me that he steeped himself for weeks in Jewish legends and philosophical writing before the idea for the design of the book took form in his creative imagination. Finally, it came to him that the theme shoud be a Menorah, in a long horizontal line suggesting the continuity of the Menorah legend. The red cloth covering of the book was chosen because red signifies passion—the passion of a people to remain one group. The paper is gray—a mystical colour, because the Jews are a mystical people. This project, Mr. Kurschenska went on to tell me, somehow caught the imagination of the entire staff at the University of Toronto Press as no other book has done. It challenged them to devote all their own various skills to fulfilling the same high purpose as its authors did in their essays.

* * *

It was my particular pleasure to be introduced to Dr. John Seeley, the author of "Crestwood Heights" — the sociological study of Forest Hill Village which caused such a sensation, and such parental soul-searching, a few years ago. Dr. Seeley, a shy, dark man with a most engaging smile, has won an international reputation as a social scientist. The essay he has contributed to the book bears the title, Some Radical Problems of Intergroup Relations."

I asked Dr. Seeley if he had observed any significant changes in the patterns of life in Forest Hill Village since he wrote Crestwood Heights, and he told me that this occasion was almost the first time he has been back since his research was completed six years ago, so he was not able to draw any "Then" and Now" comparisons. He told me too, that the editor of a major Jewish magazine in the United States had requested just such an article from him — "Crestwood Heights Re-Visited", and he hoped to be able to find the time for the necessary research. Dr. Seeley is the author of "Community Chest: A Case Study in Philanthropy" which was published in 1957.

* * *

Did you know that it is part of the ritual of each meeting of Alouette Lodge B'Nai Brith, for the members to sing the traditional French-Canadian song—in French and Hebrew ? This information came to me via **"Alouette's"** President, E. M. Margolese, the well-known actor. It seems that the membership of this B.B. Lodge is comprised solely of former Montrealers who have never lost their nostalgic attachment to "Gentille Alouette." Strangely enough, the Hebrew version was written by an Episcopalian priest, Rev. Harry Sutcliff, who teaches Hebrew to the blind in Braille, and is himself blind. One word stumped Rev. Sutcliff—the Hebrew equivalent for "to pluck", and it was the rabbi of the St. Catharines, Ontario synagogue who was able to supply him with it. The pet project of "Alouette" Lodge is the Toronto Home for Incurable Children, and the entire membership took part in a basement-painting project there a few weeks ago. So that explains why turpentine has been in such short supply lately!

* * *

I had hoped to be able to report to you today on an interview "in depth" with Mr. Sammy Davis, Jr. who was appearing in town last week at Al Siegel's Barclay Hotel.

In fact, I had a whole series of questions lined up to ask him, ranging from his forthcoming wedding plans, to comments on the Dead Sea Schrolls.

I didn't get to ask my questions, but I did at least hear the famous voice, crackling with vitality, via the telephone.

"Darling, I'd love to talk to you, but I'm all jammed up right now—my show goes on in five minutes. Try me around midnight", he urged.

Well, I tried, but the "joint was still jumping" so wildly that we just couldn't communicate coherently.

There's rarely been an equal to the kind of boundless enthusiasm this show-business phenomenon generates whenever he "hits" a town.

The staff of the Barclay certainly never saw anything like it—and some of them doubt if they'll ever quite get over it.

I'm sorry I missed our interview this trip because I have a feeling that Mr. Davis is a rather special individual, quite aside from his fantastic talents as an entertainer. Not many bear the burden of his race and chosen religion as proudly as he does, in this none too tolerant world of ours.

WITH COMPLIMENTS
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THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN COLOGNE

BY ROBERT WELTSCH

It is a curious and ironical coincidence that the recent desecration of the new synagogue in Cologne by neo-Nazis occurred only a few days after the publication of a large and beautifully produced volume "Die Juden in Koln", which is devoted to the Jews of Cologne on the occasion of the inauguration of the new building. This synagogue, one of many which are now being erected all over Germany with the generous support of the German Government and other authorities, is intended to take the place of its predecessor, which was destroyed by the Nazis during the so-called Crystal Night of 10 November 1938. On that day, the Hitler regime wanted to put an end to Jewish life in Germany once and for all. In defiance of these designs the new synagogues are meant to be a symbol of the renewal of Jewish existence in Germany.

Cologne was one of the oldest Jewish communities on German soil. The first Jews came to the Rhineland with the Roman legions and enjoyed there many favours during the era of Roman and later of Frankish rule. their history from early times, for which only few documents are available, through the Middle Ages, is full of vicissitudes and changing fortunes. Only a few years ago, excavations in Cologne revealed remarkable remnants of the medieval Jewish Ghetto, especially ruins of a synagogue and of a 12th century Jewish ritual bath.

In pre-Hitler time, the Jewish community in Cologne — about 20,000 souls — was one of the most flourishing in Germany. Apart from it's synagogue it maintained many charitable institutions and a number of Jewish schools. The book gives an instructive and detailed survey of these impressive facts. It mentions the rabbis who officiated during the last period and of the men and women responsible for the running of the various institutions, though this record is more a self-satisfied enumeration than a critical survey of modern standard. During the era of emancipation Jews from Cologne also attained positions in the general life of the city and of the country and some of them acheived prominence in one field or another of art or science. It is perhaps today not generally known that the city of Cologne also played an important role in the history of the Zionist movement. After the death of Theodor Herzl the World Zionist Executive under the leadership of David Wolfsohn had its seat in Cologne (1904 — 1911), where also the Zionist organ of the movement "Die Welt" was published under the editorship of Nahum Sokolov. Another prominent Zionist from Cologne was Dr. Max Bodenheimer, for many years the president of the Jewish National Fund. Long before that, the first Zionist of prophetic vision, Moses Hess, lived in Cologne and is buried there.

A new chapter began in 1945. when some 50 survivors of the Nazi holocaust drifted back to Colgne. They were not different from the pitiable remnants who appeared in other parts of Germany; the majority were old people who had been in hiding or survived the concentration camps, many of them married to non-Jews; in addition, there was an increasing number of so-called D.P.s. This was the beginning of a new Jewish community in the city which had to sustain itself against incredible odds. One of the almost forgotten episodes is the curious development of Jewish life under the occupation regime, when the so-called Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Belsen, most of them deportees from Eastern Europe, exercisd a sort of dominance over all Jewish life in Western Germany. Even under these circumstances, rivalries and party struggles did not cease. In Belsen, a "Central Rabbinate" was constituted which sent instructions to Colgne on religious matters. After the dissolution of Belsen and the first wave of emigration to Israel and to other countries, a gradual consolidation took place also in the Jewish community in Cologne, which today with its 1,100 members is one of the larger communities in Germany. Its growth is partly explained by a return of German Jews to Germany. The German Government favours the return of Jews and shows its concern for their well being not only individually, but by its support of communal activities including the building of synagogues and the sponsoring of such publications as this book. To the consecration of the Cologne synagogue in September 1959, Chancellor Adenaueer - himself a former mayor of the city — sent a message of good-will in which he expressed his satisfaction that Jewish houses of worship were again going up in German cities. This, he said, was an impressive proof of the success of the policy of reparation and also a confirmation of the freedom of religious activities in the Fedral Republic. The Archbishop of Cologne and other local German dignitaries also sent their good wishes.

What however, has the future in store? This question mark is justified not only by the recent misdeeds of hooligans, but also by more fundamental reflections. The doubts are supported by the last part of the book, where a discussion between two Jews and two German Gentiles is printed. On the Jewish side appeared the editor of the book, Rabbi Zvi Asaria, and a German Jewish writer Wilhelm Unger who has returned to Germany from London. On the German side the participants are two well known writers, Henrich Boel (of recent BBC fame) and Paul Schalluck. Both of them are well known as opponents of anti-Semitism. The purpose of this discussion is a clarrification of the Jewish position in Germany today, but it has to be admitted that this has not been achieved. The two Germans pointed out that one of the difficulties was the lack of a satisfactory definition of the word "Jew." Does this word have a religious or a national implication, has it a mystical meaning or does it only carry the shadows of the horrors of the past? What is the impact of the State of Israel? In Germany the living together of Jews and Christians cannot go on as though nothing had happened. The old relationship has been destroyed and the new relation ship has not yet been found. Dr. Asaria says the Jews want to be German citizens with equal rights, not only to be tolerated. But one will wonder how far the identification of Jews with Germany—the inescapable consequence of equality and citizenship — can go, after all that has happened. Nevertheless, Schallueck encourages the return of Jews. But Boell says: "If I imagined that I came from a Jewish family, born as a Jew in Cologne, and had lost my parents, or my brothers and sisters, through the hands of the Nazis, I believe I would not come back to Cologne . . . I probably would not have the courage to return to a city where such horrible things have happened." Faced with such a statement, the Jewish participants in the discussion have not found a satisfactory reply. How could they, in view of the fact that a number of Jews have actually returned to Cologne and that the whole existence of the community including the beautiful new building of the synagogue is based on the expectation that others may return.

The discussion touches some points which do not concern the Jews in Germany alone. It reminds us of the desirability to remove the nebulosity of some words and concepts in present day Jewry. More complicated, however, are the special problems of Jewish life in Germany. Even this magnificent book, appreciable and its historical contribution, leaves us with a big question mark with regard to the future.

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An Interview With Jack Kuper

Survivor Of Warsaw Ghetto Is Today Canada's Youngest And Most Promising T.V. Playwright

BY SERETTA STEIN

The seed of talent is usually a tender shoot that grows only with the most careful nurturing. There are some talents, however, that seem to thrive on adversity, and it is to this latter group that Jack Kuper belongs. At 27, Mr. Kuper is already considered one of Canada's foremost television playwrights, and certainly its youngest one. Another important milestone in his career will be reached this Friday, with the opening of his play "Sun In My Eyes" at York Community Theatre to be followed a few weeks later by its presentation on coast-to-coast television.

This play is a true story based on the personal experience of its author who is a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto—the sole survivor of his large family. When the Ghetto was closed in 1941, the Kuper family—father, mother, little brother, grandparents and uncles, escaped by running for refuge from one Polish city to another, until one by one they were all done away with except Jack. "After the war ended, I joined a kibbutz and was taken to Germany before leaving for Israel," Mr. Kuper explained. "Through a chance meeting I found an uncle in Germany who was on his way to Belgium and he took me with him. I found that there was little opportunity for me to get an education there, and when I heard that the Canadian Jewish Congress was sponsoring orphans to go to Canada I grasped the opportunity."

Jack Kuper became a member of the Harold Sumberg family in Toronto and with their help and great encouragement was able to go to school and further his ambitions.

"Did you always want to be a writer, even as a child," I asked.

"No", he replied, "actually I had three ambitions. I wanted to be a painter, a musician, or a writer. After 20 lessons on the violin from Mr. Sumberg, I gave up that idea, and decided on commercial art as my carcer. That is what I am doing now—the playwriting is my avocation, you might say."

"And a most successful one", I commented. "How did it come about."

"It began in school when I wrote pieces for the school magazine which were usually rejected as being unsuitable for young minds," Mr. Kuper smiled. "When I entered Television I felt that the material what was being produced was of poor calibre and I decided to see if I could do better." "Sun In My Eyes" is the first play I ever wrote, and the most important one, to me, but it took me seven years to get it produced. Other plays have appeared, in the meantime of course, dealing with other subjects less shocking than this one."

"Why do you feel that this particular play is so significant an event in your life," I inquired.

"It's not an easy thing to explain," Mr. Kuper replied thoughtfully. "You see, there's a sense of guilt that one feels at being the only survivor of a very large family. In Germany after the war, I felt that I should take revenge by some means or other, but I could not find one person on whom I could take this revenge for everyone I talked to denied that he was a Nazi. For a period of time I imagined that the only Nazi must have been Hitler, and my greatest ambition at that time was to be the one who would find Hitler. I can tell you that many a man was followed in the streets of Munich without realizing it, but I didn't find Hitler. As I grew older, I realized that the only way to bring my family to life again was to simply tell the story of their trials and tribulations and their final tragic end, and by so doing tell the story too of the other six million who perished."

"I do not feel that this is a "Jewish" play, however. I have tried to make it something of universal feeling, and the Gentile actors in the play have caught this feeling, because under similar circumstances,... I believe that all human beings will react in a similar way. It is a mistake to feel that a person can be only "good". If you love someone, you must hate someone else who threatens to destroy that loved one. Never again will Jews bow their heads and wait for a savior to destroy their oppressors. I think that Jews have now become men of action rather than men of words, and Israel is the proof of this. Force respects force, and Jews will not again sit back and let six million die. There are times when traditions must be broken, and I point this up in my play, I think, with one incident involving a chicken. The characters in the play refuse to eat this chicken even though they are starving, because it was not killed by a shochet, and yet it is only through the action of a young uncle who breaks tradition, that they survive."

In spite of the seriousness of his theme, Mr. Kuper remarked that it is not entirely a tragic play. "It has its humour and light moments too. Life even under the most terrible conditions, to make it bearable at all, one must laugh at oneself sometimes. For example in this play, the characters refer to the outside toilet as "Hitler." In the Warsaw Ghetto, I remember that the arts were very popular—there was an orchestra, a dramatic club, a chess club and many other activities."

"There seems to be material here for many, many more plays, right from your own experience," I suggested.

"Yes, but I don't think that I shall write much more on this subject. I feel that one must progress, and go on to other themes—and there are many vital ones", Mr. Kuper replied.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuper (the former Terrye Lee Swadron) have two children, Ellen Jill, and Mark Shawn, namesakes for their grandparents, who's memorial is a play from the mind and heart of a loving son.

America's New Age of Snobbery

Americans often chide Englishmen with class-consciousness. A new book suggests that virtue is not all on their side, says a Daily Telegraph writer.

BY ALEX FAULKNER

NEW YORK.

The success in the United States of Vance Packard's "The Status Seekers," now to be published in England, is in a sense paradoxical.

The book sets out to describe the death of the American Dream enuciated in the claim of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," and to show how eagerly the heirs of the Founding Fathers run after signs of distinction. Yet it ends by suggesting that the quest for status is almost a forlorn one in an increasingly automated world where the office-boy's chances of becoming president of his corporation are slight.

For English readers the most fascinating part of Mr. Packard's essay in popular sociology is its documentation of American efforts to find a substitute for the British titles, decorations and old school ties which used to evoke so much American scorn. He finds it most disheartening that "the barriers and humiliating distinctions of social class" do not evaporate in an era of material abundance.

What is more, he reports, the evidence indicates that several European nations, including Britain, have gone further than America in developing an open-class system where the poor but talented young can rise on merit.

Neither Mr. Packard nor anyone else has any difficulty in identifying the leaders of the elite as those whom Louis Kronenberger described as "Protestant, well fixed, college-bred." Below them is what he calls the semiupper class of successful college men, including members of the professions, but separating these two groups from the "limited-success class" there is a gulf which those who belong to it and their inferiols of the working-class and the "real lower class" have virtually no chance of bridging.

Nevertheless they keep trying, and thy are confronted by some formidable barriers. There are, for instance, the 50m. Americans who belong to "minority" groups of common origin.

Recent immigrants are looked down on by less recent ones, Negroes are looked down on by whites, Puerto Ricans are looked down on by Negroes, Roman Catholics and Jews find that doors which are open to protestants, and especially to Episcopalians, are not open to them.

Enormous motor-cars are no longer the most favoured method of acquiring status in face of all these difficulties. Too many people can buy them on the never-never plan. Securing a mortgage on an impressive house is now considered more effective.

As a result 'snob-appeal' has become the secret weapon of estate developers, and they have learned the value of using French phrases in their advertisements. Early American touches which are highly esteemed include hitching posts, spinning wheels, muskets, town-criers bells, horseshoes, old lanterns, and above all "family" portraits bought from art dealers.

Wall-to-wall carpeting, air conditioners, unusually and unnecessarily high television masts in rural areas, a wealth of kitchen appliances, gold-plated bathroom taps, "his" and "hers" towels and well-bound books bought by the yard are all valued status-symbols among those who are fairly low in the social scale.

People who have "arrived" scorn such factitious aids and often indulge in a kind of reverse snobbery. Women of the "old money" families favour the British tweedy look, leaving Paris fashions, to the parvenus. One young wife, living near Mr. Packard's home in Connecticut, who is the heiress to one fortune and married to another drives an anceint and dilapidated Ford station wagon. Others try to avoid the Cadillac touch by buying British and other imported cars.

MARKS OF RANK

In America tremendous importance is attached to having what is called "the right address." In every city everyone knows the status-value of every **American Snobbery Gally two** neighbourhood, and of the 315 square miles of New York City only one is considered really desirable for residential purposes.

In the large corporations the marks of ranks are of supreme significance. They include such indicators as the precise size of a man's office, where he is allowed to park his car, and wether he has a mahogany desk or a walnut one(oak is a poor third).

In the trade union and university worlds similar stratifications have developed. In politics candidates for office are discovering the usefulness of studying the status prejudices of voters, and appealing to them.

Possibly the greatest change that has overtaken American society, in Mr. Packard's view, is that it has become very difficult for anyone without university training to reach any of the higher positions in industry.

"Working one's way up from the bottom," once a cherished American ideal, is a thing of the past. With increasing automation, workers cannot hope to win promotion by learning new skills.

"To-day most factory jobs lead nowhere. We are consigning tens of millions of our people to fixed roles in life where aspiration is futile, and yet we keep telling them that those who have the stuff will rise to the top.

Promotion from the ranks is also on the decline because the large corporations recruit all engaged in the first place if their top officials from among they have not got what are regarded as the proper qualifications. For the highest positions it is usually necessary for a man to come not only from university but from one of the two or three "right" universities and, before that, from a "right" private school.

Probably the only surprising thing about all this is that it is not what people have come to expect of the United States. Keeping up with the Joneses is not an American invention, and could hardly have become the subject for a best-seller if Americans had not pretended for so long that this sort of thing is un-American.

The very bigness of everything in America to-day may well be producing a situation in which there is even less freedom of opportunity than one finds in smaller countries like Britian.

Young Writer to Edit Commentary

NEW YORK — The appointment of Norman Podhoretz, 30-year-old writer, critic and teacher, as the new editor of Commentary was announced by the American Jewish Committee. Mr. Podhoretz succeeds the late Elliot E. Cohen, who in 1945 founded the magazine under the auspices of the fifty-four-year-old human relations agency.

Born in this city, Mr. Podhoretz was a Pulitzer scholar at Columbia College where he earned his B. A. degree. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in English from Cambridge University, England, where he was a Fulbright Scholar and a Kellet Fellow.

The German Intellectuals Probing The Cause

MUNICH, Germany — A revival of the state of mind that brought Hitler to power is not in sight in West Germany, Dr. Helmut Krausnick, a prominent student and publicist of Germany's Nazi history, said here.

Dr. Krausnick is secretary of the Institute for Current History, a body of scholars concerned with producing an accurate, German-writter record of the Third Reich.

In an interview, Dr. Krausnick said the state of anti-Semitic incidents during the holiday season showed that "some remnants" of Nazi psychology had survived.

SEES COMMUNIST HAND

"There is only a handful of people who are virulently anti-Semitic, I would judge," he said. "A larger number are victims of a latent anti-Semitism. But this is still a small minority—almost to the vanishing point in the case of well-educated groups. And I would hesitate to say that it is any larger than in other European or Anglo-Saxon countries."

Dr. Krausnick believes that many of the holiday incidents were brought about by malcontents turning on a target suggested by the widely publicized defacing of a Cologne synagogue. He thinks Communists may have taken advantage of the incidents to blacken the international reputation of the West German state.

Delmore Schwartz, U.S. Jewish Poet Wins Bollingen Prize For 1959

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Delmore Schwartz of New York, was named by the Yale University Library as the winner of the Bollingen Prize in poetry for 1959. At 47 years of age, he is the youngest winner since the prize was established in 1948.

James T. Babb, Yale librarian, said the selection committee had honoured Mr. Schwartz for his book of poems "Summer Knowledge," published last year by Double-day & Co.

The committee cited the book as "presenting the selected work of more than twenty years, including poems in a great diversity of manners and meters, all marked by inventive workmanship, all spoken in a personal voice."

The prize carries a cash award of $2,500 for the first time. The previous cash value was $1,000.

Mr. Schwartz, a former member of the Harvard faculty, is also a short story writer and critic. In 1953 he won the award of the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Schwartz lives at 725 Greenwich Avenue, New York.

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Drawing The Balance Sheet

— As Toronto is about to observe the bicentennary of Canadian Jewry, we are taking stock of our achievements in the past with the view of planning the future.

At two important meetings held this week in our city, speakers touched upon the problem of all problems: whither Canadian Jewry? Whither the Jewish community of our own city and Province?

We shall not dwell upon the eloquence of some of the orators. The important, the pertinent, the relevant and the actual significance of all these addresses lies in the perspective and the lesson drawn from the past in exploring the future.

At the annual Jewish Public Library dinner, held under the chairmanship of Mark A. Levy, Mr. Meyer W Gasner, Canadian Jewish Congress vice-president, succeeded in summarizing the past of our Jewish community and, also, in drawing the proper lessons for the coming years and decades. Mr. Julius Hayman, editor of the **Jewish Standard,** gave an excellent review of the formative years of the Canadian Jewish community, how it developed from humble beginnings to a leading role in world Jewry. Last, but not least, at another meeting, at the Eitz Chaim school dinner, Dr. Joseph Diamond, head of our educational system, impressed the audience with his conclusions about the task of a Jewish community; more devotion to education, in the tradition of our eternal loyalty to teaching and learning to understand the fundamentals of Judaism.

Mr. Gasner has imbued all of us with optimism and with a determination to go ahead, when he described the provincialism of one of the first Jewish congregations in Canada, and compared it to the worldliness and sense of history prevalent today in our Jewish community living. Then he stated: a bar-mitzvah is then only a bar-mitzvah when the celebration is followed by Jewish living. Even the teaching of Torah is not enough **per se.** It is **living** the Torah that counts, that makes a Jewish community one with the generations that preceded it and secures our continuity.

As we make the balance of the past, as we count the blessings which the Guardian of Israel has bestowed upon us, in this country and on this continent, we very humbly record that we have tried to do our share in maintaining our Jewishness and in preserving our Jewish community. On all fronts of the Jewish battle of survival, Canadian Jewry has done its part; it contributed more than its proportion to the upbuilding, defense and consolidation of the State of Israel. We have given succor to the poor and the persecuted abroad, but in all our efforts on behalf of Jewish causes in other countries, we have never forgotten our duties here. We know that a well-organized Jewish community, conscious of its heritage, directed to the future is the paramount achievement of any group of Jews. Thus we have marched, in unison and in solidarity, with our brethren abroad. But we have simultaneously laboured for the greatest of all commandments of our Torah: to teach the young generation **to be** Jewish and **how** to be Jews.

The balance sheet is therefore very promising. As the Canadian Jewish community is nearing the figure of a quarter million souls, we know that we are heading, in this blessed land of freedom, equality and opportunity, despite all problems, to a destiny of grandeur.

Certainly we have not missed the opportunity given to us, although the challenge—in all its promise—lies still ahead of us.

It is good say: we are on the right path. We are full of hope. But more important: We know **how** and **where** to continue.

Can Memories Be Erased?

The question asked by many in connection with the Nazis-revival in Germany, is:

There are about thirty thousand Jews in Germany,—why are they there?

A reporter has interviewed some of the surviving Jews in Germany. He asked these questions candidly, openly. Here are some of the answers.

A chef: "I don't think I could have made a good match for my daughter in Israel."

Some memories are hard to erase —a mother or a husband being dragged off to a concentration camp while a terrified child watches from a hiding place.

"It's no good living in the past," said one young woman active in Jewish affairs. "Many Germans who weren't Jewish had a hard time, too."

Some, mostly older people, came back because of their memories, not in spite of them. Their recollections go back to youth and childhood before Hitler or before World War I. They want to return to the places they know best and the graves of their parents.

Often they can collect two old-age pensions, one from Germany and one from the land where they emigrated. In Germany's booming economy it is not hard for them to get a part-time job or set up a small business.

At the end of World War II there were about 15,000 Jews left in Germany of the 540,000 who lived there before. Now there are 30,000 in West Germany and West Berlin. In 1957 and 1958 Jews were returning at the rate of about 2,000 a year. Since then the number has fallen off.

Quite a few say they intend to stay in Germany only a few years, and then perhaps return to Israel.

In Frankfurt, Jews with this idea have formed a club where they speak only Hebrew. The idea is to keep alive their knowledge of that tongue, which they have little occasion to speak but would want to know well if they want to live in Israel again.

Dr. H. G. Van Dam, general secretary of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, recently criticized officials of American Jewish organizations for what he called interference in German affairs. He warned against turning in false alarms of anti-Semitism, with the remark that they might not be believed if there were a "real fire."

Synagogues and Jewish social centres have been rebuilt in several German cities, with particularly handsome ones in Bonn and West Berlin.

The reasons vary. Most of the returnees are old, tired people. Perhaps the fault lies with us: Israel is not financially in a position to give these tired wanderers the living standard to which West-European people are accustomed.

Maybe that the reason is also psychological. The memories of good years cannot be erased. In any case, it is unfair to condemn people for wanting to live where they were born and raised,—despite the infernal Nazi-intermezzo.

And —perhaps—it is old human nature: people forget the tragic and the remembrance of things of the past tends toward the pleasant and happy experiences?

No matter what Dr. Van Damm would say: it is **not** simple.

The Jews in Germany are profoundly aroused. They will have to revive their attitude of let-us-forget. For Nazis will not forget. A criminal is never at ease when his victim—the witness to his crime—is around to tell the story. Nor will the criminal be appeased.

Englishman Accuses Germany

Must We Allow Adenauer To Block The Path Of Peace

BY MICHAEL FOOT

They hold secret party meetings in Germany too, just as we do at democratic Westminster. Not so long ago—exactly 10 days before the British General Election—a most extraordinary meeting of this character was held in Bonn by the Christian Democrat M.P.s belonging to Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Party.

Dr. Audenauer was there in person with as juicy a piece of inside information as anyone could wish for.

If there had been a leak then, it might have caused quite a stir in our own Election campaign.

Ever since Mr. Harold Macmillan had gone to Moscow in February, Dr. Adenauer had been raging against this British initiative. He thought the moves towards a Summit meeting between the Russians and the West might upset his own apple-cart.

In particular, he was alarmed at the statement agreed between Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Krushchev that study should be given to the idea of fixing a zone in Central Europe where armies and armaments should be limited. This might be the first official step towards what others call a "disengagament" plan.

PEACEMAKER

Dr. Adenauer was further aggrieved when a reference to the same idea appeared in the official Conservative Party election manifesto.

Yet at that private Party meeting in Bonn in September the gruff German Chancellor seemed unexpectedly cool. Normally he forgoes few opportunities for needling the British. But now he paraded as the peacemaker.

For he told his followers to set their fears at rest. The British plan for a zone of limited armaments would be dropped "as soon as their Election is over." In other words, it was just a stunt.

Now how could Dr. Adenauer be so assured? Had Mr. Macmillan told him, in their private talks, that the proposal, jointly agreed with Mr. Krushchev, would be quietly ditched once the British people had gone to the polls?

With the worst will in the world towards our Prime Minister. I can't believe it. The accusation is too monstrous.

I guess what really happened was that the matter was left open in a muzzy misunderstanding. Dr. Adenauer thought he could chance his arm.

ABANDONED?

And here comes the rub. His risky arrogance has paid off. All the indications are that the British Government has abandoned the proposition.

Indeed, so satisfied was Dr. Adenauer after his recent talks in Downing-street, that he has now graciously suggested mid-April as a convenient date for a Summit meeting. He will not be going to the Summit himself, but will happily leave the protection of his interests to General de Gaulle.

If the Macmillan-Kruschev suggestion was still high up on the agenda you can bet your last Reichsmark that he would not be displaying such a seasonable spirit of good will.

In short, Dr. Adenauer has won a notable diplomatic victory. Disengagement—or rather the first tentative step towards it—is killed stone-dead.

No move is to be made towards a reduction of ths armies in Europe. Instead, the rearmament of Germany goes forward apace. Mr. Harold Watkinson has recently been to Bonn fixing up the details. And the German parliamentarians have just agreed to spend £40,C00,C00 next year on the purchase of atomic rockets, mostly from the United States.

Certainly Dr. Adenauer has grounds for his satisfaction. Within a few short years he has made Germany one of the arbiters of Europe. Within a few short monthts he has largely dissipated the incipient threat to his authority which had emerged in the ranks of his own party. But what about the rest of us? Can we be so content?

Disengagement is a clumsy unromantic term. Here in Britain it stirs no hearts and awakens no fervent political response. Yet in the ears of millions of people in Europe it sounds so differently. For them it carries the breath of hope and freedom.

REMEMBER

Several months ago I was in Poland. Disengagement was the magic word on everyone's lips. The Poles had produced their own plan for preventing the piling up of nuclear arms both on their own territory and across the frontier in Germany. From this beginning they could move forward to larger ambitions — the withdrawal of Russian armies from Poland itself and the removal of the growing German armies over the border.

The Poles have long memories. You can't travel on a tram car without seeing the concentration camp brand on half a dozen bare arms. We should remember too. Once we went to war for Poland.

But, disengagement, for them, means more than a guarantee that the terrible past shall not be repeated. It offers a shield from the icy blasts of the cold war.

How bitter, therefore, must be the laments in Warsaw when Dr. Audenauer utters his curse on all their dreams, and when the other Western statesmen seem to bow so obediently to his dictates!

Or consider another country whose trials we bemoan with such lavish crocodile tears. Last week at the United Nations a resolution was passed condemning the failure of the Hungarian Government and the Russians to comply with preveious U. N. demands. Doubtless the strictures are justified. But they will not save one Hungarian patriot from the gallows: they will not rekindle the hope of freedom in one Hungarian home.

Disengagement is the only policy that can do that. And yet the same nations, Britain included, which denounce the Hungarian dictatorship and the Russian intervention, bolt and bar the door to the only plan which could lead to the withdrawal of those same Russian armies.

But indeed, it may be asked, if these are some of the likely consequences of disengagement, will the Russians ever agree? Is it not a pipe-dream to suppose that the Soviet leaders will ever consent to withdraw their armies from these territories?

Well, the short answer is that nobody knows. Nobody has had the sense to try to find out.

THE HOPE

Time and again since 1956 Mr. Krushchev has said that he would agree to large-scale withdrawals. Time and again the Western Powers have brushed aside the whole suggestion without condescending even to initiate diplomatic inquiries.

And then last February, when Mr. Macmillan went to Moscow ,a new flicker of hope appeared on the horizon. Mr. Macmillan agreed with Mr. Krushchev that the possibility of moving the first few inches down the road to salvation deserved further study. At last there was the chance that this item might be discussed at a Summit conference.

Yet by mid-December—the prospect has faded. One day, we must suppose, the great men who hold our destinies in their hands will design to meet one another at a Summit meeting. But, if Dr. Adenauer has his way, will there be anything left on the agenda worth talking about?

ARMS RACE

Surely this should be a moment in world history for far-seeing statesmen; for giants not pigmies. For who believes the arms race in Europe can continue indefinitely without catastrophe ? Who believes it is sense for all the political leaders of the West to adopt the same frozen postures as the old man of Bonn? Who will sleep safer in his bed when Germany has got her atomic rockets?

The big, imaginative idea for breaking the deadlock—approved by many leading experts in the West—is disengagement. Are we to allow this grand conception to be nibbled away by mice?

If the Summit, when it comes, is not to be a painful disappointment, another pitiable lost opportunity, it is time Britain had a policy.

For a start, Macmillan might take another look at the one he had **before** the election; the one that Dr. Adenauer so rudely dismissed as a stunt.

LINDBERGH VINDICATED ?

TOOK HITLER MEDAL TO HELP JEWS

NEW YORK, (CJN) — It was an effort to help Jews get out of Hitlerite Germany that led to Charles A. Lindbergh's getting a surprise Nazi decoration for which he was later bitterly denounced, according to the then United States military attache in Berlin.

The attache, Col. Truman Smith, now retired, says in a memoir that Ambassador Hugh Wilson invoked the famous trans-Atlantic flier as a means for attracting Hermann Goering, the No. 2 Nazi, to a dinner Oct. 18, 1938, to try out a State Department proposal. Goering then suddenly presented the medal.

The Smith memoir has been on deposit here since Dec. 7, 1957, at the Yale University Library. But its existence has just been made known by John Chamberlain, an editor of National Review, in an article in that conservative weekly sharply criticizing a new book on Brigadier General Lindbergh.

Colonel Smith writes that Mrs. Anne Lindergh, the flier's wife, looked at the decoration the same night, and remarked: "The Albatross." This was presumably an allusion to the way a slain sea bird was hung around a sailor's neck in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" as a curse.

Soon afterward, new anti-Jewish violence erupted in Germany, and such individuals as Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes assailed the then Colonel Lindbergh for accepting the decoration.

The attacks mounted when the flier campaigned for United States neutrality after World War II broke out in Europe. On April 25, 1941, President Roosevelt likened him to a copperhead, the term for Civil War appeasers and defeatists on the North. Thereupon Colonel Lindbergh resigned his commission.

Colonel Smith was military attache from August, 1935, to April, 1939. He is now living in retirement at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn. His 163-page manuscript was written on a mid-1953 Army Intelligence Division request for facts on the Lindbergh missions "for historical purposes."

Goering Ear Sought

The memoir says the visit involving the decoration grew out of a German invitation to an air congress. Ambassador Wilson was simultaneously trying to get Goering to visit the United States Embassy, bypassing Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop.

Mr. Wilson thought a Lindbergh visit would make possible a dinner with Goering. The envoy, Colonel Smith writes, "hoped to obtain at such a dinner Goering's support for certain measures especially desired by the State Department concerning the easing of the financial plight of the large number of Jews who were being forced to emigrate from Germany in a penniless condition."

The Ambassador, the manuscript adds, "felt that Goering was about the only leader in the Nazi government who might be won over to favor such a humanitarian measure," and Goering support might bring approval by Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Decoration Unexpected

The manuscript describes how Goering arrived at the dinner and suddenly surprised the then Colonel Lindbergh with the Service Cross of the German Eagle, "for his services to the aviation of the world, and particularly for his historic 1927 solo flight across the Atlantic."

A letter from Ambassador Wilson to Colonel Lindbergh, dated Aug. 4, 1941, says "neither you, nor I, nor any other American present had any previous hint that the presentation would be made." Its refusal under the circumstances, the letter adds, would have been "a breach of good taste," and "an act offensive to a guest of the Ambassador of your country."

The manuscript does not detail what happened to the pro-Jewish move by the United States. Colonel Smith writes that "Lindbergh distrusted the Nazi government of Germany, and found its anti-Semitic policies abhorrent."

Followed Munich Lull

The period of relaxation in international tension, following the Munich agreement on Czechoslovakia, was disrupted by anti-Semitic riots in Germany Nov. 9, 1938, shocking the world.

Colonel Lindbergh returned to the United States in April, 1939, making a survey of aircraft production for the Army, and later began his celebrated campaign for keeping the United States out of World War II.

During the war, he spent six months in the Pacific as a United Aircraft Corporation representative, and actually flew fifty combat missions, downing at least two Japanese Zeroes. In February, 1954, President Eisenhower named him a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve.

THE HOLY BALSHEMTOV

BY ZISHA LANDAU

The holy Balshemtov walked through the fields,
walked at dawn through the cold fields.
From the north the winds were blowing,
cold and frosted the winds were blowing,
and the cold began to freeze his limbs,
and with frozen limbs
the holy Balshemtov opened his lips
and aloud he began his singing.
Thus were his opened lips
singing, singing, singing:
"How blessed is he that has been favored
once to be touched by Your wind.
How blessed am I that I have been favored
to freeze in the cold of Your wind;
how blessed am I and how blessed and blessed,
how blessed and blessed and blessed."
And the frosty air he thirstly drank
And little by little in the sky emerged
a sun so flaming and large
that it became Gehenna—hot.
From his face the sweat drops fell
and in the burning field
no breeze blew at all.
But suddenly over the burning field
the Balshemtov spread his call;
thus the Balshemtov was singing,
Praise to the Creator singing:
"For cold and for heat, for sun and for rain,
for day and for night, be You praised.
For all that You send toward each man
praised be You, praised be You, praised
and blessed am I that I am now burning,
in Your fires burning.
And if I am favored, and You have fated
that I fall to Your earth, my thirst unsated,
how blessed am I and how blessed and blessed
and blessed and blessed and blessed.

From ONIONS AND CUCUMBERS AND PLUMS
By Sarah Zweig Betsky

— THE WOMAN AND THE HOME —

TO STAR AT AMBASSADOR'S BALL

JENNIE TOUREL

"The greatest musician-artist we know;" "One of the top recitalists in the U.S. today and probably the most versatile"; "A Queen among vocal interpreters. Long may she reign!"

These are some of the critical "raves" lavished on Jennie Tourel, star of the Metropolitan Opera, who will appear as guest artist in Toronto, tomorrow, Saturday, January 23, at the fifth annual Ambassador's Ball. This glittering event, in the Canadian Room of the Royal York, honors purchasers of State of Israel Bonds.

Recipe of the Week

It has become traditional to serve tempting bits of food before a meal. In Jewish cooking these are called "forshpise." Some of the best known, such as chopped liver or pickled herring, have become so popular that they maintain a permanent spot on the list of American favorites. Jewish cooks, in return, have borrowed from their neighbors not only appetizer recipes, but ways of serving them. Cocktail parties perform an important function. Before-dinner hors d'oeuvres, canapes, and help - yourself spreads are usually served in the living room. New appetizers have been added to the traditional ones as the first course of a meal.

The varieties of these tidbits is practically endless. Any combination of foods which taste good and tempt the appetite may be used. Beauty of appearance is most important, since attractiveness helps stimulate the appetite.

VEGETABLE "CHOPPED LIVER"

1¼ cups cooked green beans
1 large green pepper
1 hard-cooked egg
1 large stalk celery
1 tablespoon grated onion
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
⅛ teaspoon celery salt
salt and pepper to taste

Drain beans thoroughly before measuring. Remove seeds and stems from green pepper. Using the medium blade, put beans, green pepper, egg, and celery through a food chopper. Add remaining ingredients. Season rather highly. Mix thoroughly and chill several hours before using. This amount makes 1½ cups. Serve a small mound on lettuce as an appetizer, or use as a spread on crackers. This is also delicious served as a salad.

Based on
THE JEWISH COOK BOOK
by Mildred G. Bellin

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Who Is Scaasi?

The Canadian, Who Controls New York's Fashion World

BY BENNETT SCHIFF

NEW YORK — At the age of 28, after three years of uniquely accelerated accomplishment in the glittering centers of the world of fashion, Scaasi is today one of America's leading equivalents of a top French designer.

His clothes, therefore, are not for the average woman, for reasons apart from their price. They are ready to wear, sell about 60 of the country's leading stores and are priced all the way up (in special cases) to about $1,500. A typical dress (dressy means just that with a Scaasi creation) cocktail dress costs about $450.

They are not for the average woman mainly because the average woman is not for them. A Scaasi dress is a striking thing, designed to be worn by striking woman.

The headquarters for Scaasi activity is a Stanford White house at 26 W. 56th St., in which the walls are ecru, the panels rouge-tinted, the chandellers of cut crystals, the furniture French period.

There is a good deal of gold-leaf around the place. Scaasi himself (his given name is Arnold, fits in with the decor. He is a handsome and elegant young man. His hair is wavy and chestnut, his eyes blue-grey, his teeth above reproach.

Three years ago he lived in a cold-water apartment. Unable to get a job, he made 20 dresses at home. Then he took all of his savings, rented space at the Plaza Hotel and showed them to 150 people. That was the beginning of Scaasi's rise.

"I can never imagine," he says quite candidly, "the average housewife buying one of my dresses. The woman I do visualize is quite social, has enough money to take care of her figure and her grooming and wants to look a little different from the woman next door."

Looking different from the woman next door is not all as common a compulsion as one might think, according to Scaasi.

"North American women," he said, "dress pretty well. There's a great chance for them to dress well at any price range. What's wrong is that she's not an individualist and basically she's lazy and doesn't want to change her way of doing things."

"In Europe, when a new fashion comes in a woman will change her hairdo, her stance and her manner of walking to fit the dress. Also, a lot of American women are just afraid of being too new, too chic and therefore it takes longer to launch a new fashion here. But she does have a certain amount of good taste and so I don't think she'll ever be really badly dressed."

And so it is not so much that Scaasi skips the average woman as that the average woman skips Scaasi. It is, by all appearances, an arrangement of mutual satisfaction.

"I like women to look exciting and individual," he says, "rather than to follow the pattern set by others. I like dramatic clothes—but clothes that are not stagey looking. I think basically all chic clothes border on the theatrical but never are really theatrical."

Withal, he finds that he works within circumscribed limitations dictated by the larger currents and forces of political and social living. "People keep asking what is new for next year," he explained, "and I say I don't think very much because nothing very much has happened to us. Today we just founder around between new lengths and neck depths.

"When you look at history you see the effects of politics on dress. There is always a necessity for the change. I think we have no basic reason to change our clothes. The last great change was the disappearance of the draped and girdled look after the first World War.

"Today I don't know why we need a change; clothes are comfortable and attractive. But I do think in the next 10 years there will be a change. Travel will make a change and seasonal dress is already beginning to change. Fashion will go through a tremendous change and eventually we'll all start going off to other moons and will definitely need all types of clothing."

Scaasi was born in Montreal the son of an ex-furrier who is now in the real estate business. Scaasi decided he wanted to be a fashion designer while visiting relatives in Australia when he was 17.

He returned to Canada, registered in a fashion school and after his graduation served an apprenticeship with the House of Paquin in Paris. He quickly discovered that he had already learned in school what he was expected to learn there, and devoted his remaining time in

(Continued on Page Eight)

Social And Personal

Women's Council Eitz Chaim Schools

COURAGE is usually something we connect with soldiers and deeds of valour. But there is another kind of courage — the kind displayed by a small group of women who take on an enormous project, with a firm determination to see it through to success to help a worthy cause. And it takes work, and time and arduous, endless meetings that the women don't really enjoy, but in spite of discouragements, they are dedicated to their task and they carry on. Organizations should award a Service Medal for these earnest, deserving women, but all the reward they're interested in is the financial success of their particular undertaking, for their special charity. We should all feel an obligation to repay these dedicated women we come in contact with by patronizing their cause. It's always one that is worth while.

I was particularly impressed by one example of the above conditions. This is the latest project undertaken by the Women's Council of the Eitz Chaim Schools, under the convenorship of Mrs. Julius Kuhl and Mrs. Jack Blitz.

Here a very small group have dared to rent Massey Hall for the evening of Saturday, February 27th to present a recital by the renowned Israeli pianist, Pnina Salzman. Miss Salzman will be making her Canadian debut here at this time under the auspices of the Women's Council and, as every dollar of the ticket sale will go to promote Jewish education in our city, and reward the efforts of these deserving women, let us all contribute to their medals for courage.

Reservations may be made at the Box Office or you may phone HU 3-3382 and have your tickets delivered to your door.

Dr. Wurzburger To Speak

Rabbi Dr. Walter S. Wurzburger will review Herman Wouk's "This Is My God" at the Breakfast Meeting of the Shaarei Shomayim Brotherhood on Sunday morning, January 24th.

Rose Oelbaum Mourned By Community

Rose Oelbaum, nee Weiss, 48 years old, passed away last week, mourned by many who knew her and who were aware of her devotion to all important community causes. The wife of Jack Copel Oelbaum, of the well-known Oelbaum family, and mother of Micki Cohen, she will be remembered for many years beyond the circle of her family.

A great number of people participated twice daily in the traditional minyan held at the home of the deceased, 6 Killarney Rd., Toronto.

THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS expresses its profound sympathy to the Oelbaum family in its bereavement.

D. Lou Harris Elected President Of Holy Blossom Temple

At the Annual General Meeting of Holy Blossom Temple congregation, Mr. D. Lou Harris was elected President, succeeding Mr. M. R. Gilmore, who held the position for the past three years and under whose guidance the new addition to the Temple was brought to fruition.

In February, 26 classrooms will be ready for occupancy and later in the Spring the Children's Chapel and New Auditorium are scheduled for completion.

Mr. Gilmore was elected Honorary Life Trustee by unanimous vote of over 500 members of the congregation who attended the meeting,, which was held in the Sanctuary. The other officers of the congregation are:

Sidney S. Schipper - Vice-President
Nathan Sherwin - Secretary
Morley J. Pape - Financial Secretary
Dr. A. A. Track - Treasurer

Seven new Board members were elected, they are:
Milton Cadsby
Sydney Y. Cole
Peter Draimin
Mrs. Earl Farber
Oscar Newman
Ben D. Pape
Albert Rose

Re-elected to the Board were:

George Altman
Isadore Brodey
Myer Brody
Dr. A. A. Epstein
Sydney M. Harris
Jacob Kaplan
Bora Laskin
Mrs. Harold Lorie
Abbey A. Muter
Harry J. Pachter
Ben D. Pape
Mrs. Ben Rosenberg
Mr. Joseph Mayles was appointed a warden of the congregation.

Honorary President - Sigmund Samuel, LL.D.

Honorary Life Trustees -

Norman Borins, Q.C.
Senator David A. Croll, Q.C.
Harry A. Silbert
Laurie T. Simonsky
Max E. Enkin, O.B.E.
Charles Draimin
Ben Sadowski, M.B.E.
Elliott L. Marrus, Q.C.
Henry L. Nathanson

Wardens are:
Jule Allen
Isadore Brodey
Arthur Cohen
Egmot L. Frankel
Mrs. Ben Geldsaler
Moses Toker
Mrs. Wm. Wolman

Dybbuk At The Y.M.H.A.

The auditorium of the Y.M & Y.W.H.A. on the evening of Saturday, January 30, 1960, at 8.00 P.M. will be the site of a showing of the film "Der Dybbuk" (English sub-titles).

Balfour Lodge, the only junior Zionist Lodge in the city, is proud to be able to show this film.

Proceeds will go to the U.J.A.

Admission is $1.25. For free ticket delivery, please call LE 1-1896 or RU 3-6891 evenings.

Beth Tzedec Elects Officers

Beth Tzedec, one of the leading Conservative Synagogues on the American continent, with a membership of 1,700 families, recently held annual elections. Rabbi Stuart E. Rosenburg is spiritual leader; Rabbi Michael Celniker, Assistant to the Rabbi and Joseph Cooper, Cantor. The following is a list of the newly elected Officers, Honorary Officers and Members of the Board of Governors:

OFFICERS

President: Albert Shifrin, Q.C.
Chairman of Board: Morris B. Kaufman
First Vice-President: Ellis I. Shapiro
Second Vice-President: Dr. Murray L. Simon
Parnos: J. Barney Goldhar
Gabbai: Irving D. Wintrob
Honorary Secretary: Myer L. Axler
Treasurer: Al Ginsburg
Vice-Chairman of Board: Dr. Nathan N. Levinne
Immediate Past President: J. Irving Oelbaum

HONORARY OFFICERS

Honorary President: Bert Godfrey
Honorary Chairman of Board: Judge Samuel Factor
Honorary Vice-President: Benjamin Hillman

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Reuben A. Cappe
William Clavir
Mrs. H. Creed
Joseph Doran
Mrs. M. Fidler
Jack Friedman
John J. Glass
Shepsail Glazier
Nathan O. Hurwich
Jack Jacobs
Harry Jordan
Mrs. H. Kalles
Carl K. Keyfetz, Q.C.
Mrs. H. Klebanoff
E. Harry Lepofsky
Murray L. Levin
Harry Lewis
Louis L. Lockshin
Isadore Markus
Max B. Nemoy, Q.C.
Alderman Herbert Orliffe, Q.C.
Nathan Perlmutter
Nathan M. Pivnick, Q.C.
Montague Raisman
Mel Richmond
Sydney V. Roth
Alex Samuels
Louis L. Smith
Abe Sprachman

The New World Club

The New World Club of Canada, one of the finest organizations of our newcomers, is holding its annual costume ball, tomorrow, Saturday night, January 23rd, at 275 Vaughan Rd.

An excellent program of entertainment is being prepared. Dance music will be provided by a top name band.

Officers of The New World Club are: Honorary Presidents, L. Borshan, M. W. Kellermann, Dr. C. Borchardt.

Executive: L. Awin, president; Mrs. E. Laufer, vice-president; K. Kramer, secretary; E. Goldstaub, treasurer; O. Fiedler, Mrs. K. Fraser, Mrs. M. Hahn, B. Kroner, Mrs. Bieler, Mrs. Podolsky.

Family Affair

BY RUTHIE

Two months ago we received an invitatiton to a family **Barmitzvah** party. The fact that we lived here and the affair takes place "deep in the heart of Texas" is of no concern. If it were in Timbuctoo, we'd have to go, since the **Bar-mitzvah** belongs to my husband's side of the family. It could be a third cousin twice removed—but it's HIS family!

MAILAH! I personally don't feel up to such a trip at this time. If one child isn't in bed with the "flu", then another one comes down with something else. Or, "How can the children afford to be absent from school when their marks aren't up to par?" Then again, this time of year our business is at it's peak.

If this were MY BROTHER'S SIMCHA, I could bravely voice my opinions. By the way, — God forbid!

I bide my time.

Two weeks ago, I asked by beloved spouse, "Did you return the response card?"

"VUS MIR, response card! They know we're coming. With my family I don't have to be so formal."

Did you ever try to move a rock? So we're going,—without a response card.

On second thought, we'd go anyway because we hope to collect presents when our ten-year-old BEN YUCHIDL becomes of age.

There's one thing left to do: The twins (girls, age fourteen and I rush to our warrobes to check.

"Tsk! Tsk! Tsk!" we soulfully mutter.

"Mother, one wails, I can't wear that! The skirt's too long, and if it's shortened, the belt-line will appear too low. And I won't be caught dead in this other thing!"

The other points to her newest dress and sobs, "I wore this to Stanley's bar-mitzvah, and all the girls laughed." (A gross exaggeration, but what can one expect at that age?)

"Why should they laugh?" I ask without batting an eyelash.

"Well, for one thing, the sleeves are puffed, and they thought I looked like a baby. Anyway, I won't go if I don't get HEELS.'

We go into a huddle, and finally decide that the twins must each have a new outfit.

Our son doesn't need much. Since his favorite garb is blue jeans, his good suit hangs in the closet neat and waiting.

At last I timidly approach our lord and master, "Darling, I need something too. I wore the last gown I bought three times within the past two months. Really . . . I must also get matching slippers."

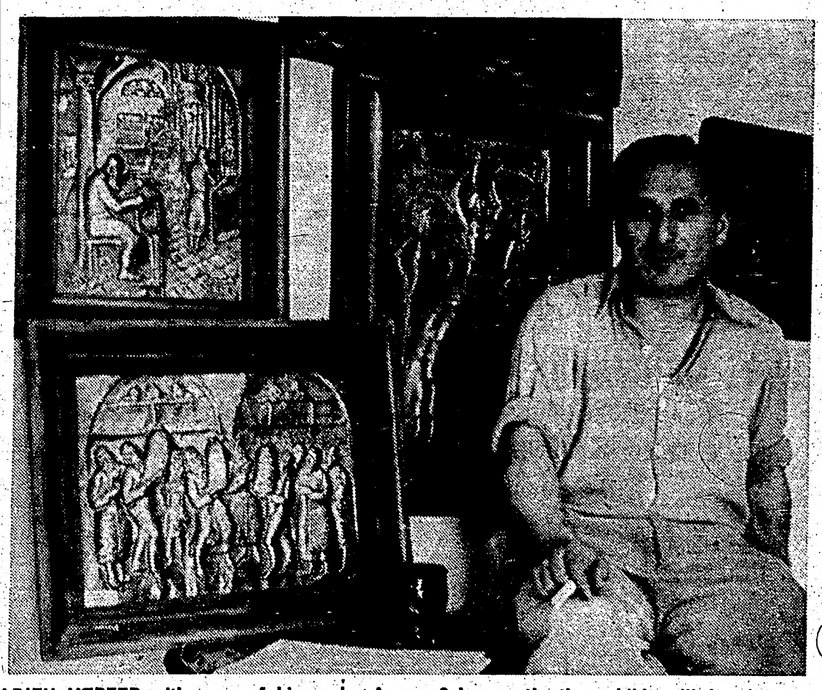
"What!" he shrieks.

"But dear, it's YOUR family. Don't you want to be proud of me? I want merely one hundred and fifty dollars. After all, everyone else will be dressed 'to kil' ".

Needless to say, we're all going, as fresh as daisies.

Oh, yes! Hubby's tux just returned from the cleaners. He's all set too.

Israeli Artist Here



ARIEH MERZER with some of his works. An Israeli art exhibit will be part of the Ambassador's Ball at the Royal York Hotel, tomorrow, Saturday night.

Subsequently the exhibit will be shown at the Moos Gallery, Avenue Road.

Other Israeli artists who are participating: Steinhardt, Meyrovitz, Holzmann.

A True Story Of Our Time

PAUL JOSEPH SCHOENEN

The Young Man From Germany Who Painted The First Swastika In Cologne

BY JOSEPH BARRY

Mr. Barry is a foreign correspondent of the **New York Post.** — He tells the story of the young man who started the chain of swastika-paintings.

Cologne, West Germany — Twenty-five-year-old Paul Josef Schoenen, who painted Nazi swastikas on the Cologne synagogue Christmas Eve—this short, skinny punk who saluted photographers, reporters and others with the Hitler salute as they watched him taken to jail Christmas night, this father-hating delinquent who with his bastard boyhood friend, set off a chain of events that has circled the earth and terrified the world and made everybody wonder whether it was a product of an international network of Nazis—would never been admitted to Hitler's party.

He is one-sixteenth Jewish. Under the Nurenberg laws he could not even have delivered Nazi mail.

What may be equally odd and just as significant is the fact that this is being published for first time in a newspaper 3,000 miles from Cologne, where Schoenen was born, raised and corrupted.

What could be more obvious for anyone concerned with the reappearance of race hatred in a country where only a few years ago it had led to mass murder than to probe into the background of those smearing its symbol once again on walls of Jewish innocents?

The Quiet Ones

You cannot cure this hatred unless you uncover its causes. Yet, when this reporter went to three Cologne newspapers confidently expecting dozens of clippings of interviews with Schoenen's family, neighbors, teachers, friends, minister or priest, he found only the few facts issued by the police. Space was properly given to public reaction—men standing outside the desecrated synagogue shaking heads, one muttered: "There it is again, as in 1933, '34 and '38," a woman in tears being led away by her husband —but very little space to Schoenen and his friend Arnold Strunk other than Schoenen's father, a highly respected dealer in paper and printing, and Strunk, an illegitimate baker's assistant.

Where local newspaper men chose not to go this foreigner foolishly went. Schoenen's father has washed his hands of his son and refuses to talk about him. A corner drugstore clerk said the Schoenens were one of the finest families in the neighborhood and the son was none of my business or his. The police would not even say whether Schoenen was an only child or comment on his alleged previous commitment to jail with Strunk. Everywhere I met the kind of caution you expect to meet in Russia when you ask about someone who has disappeared, but, after all, under Hitler, the Germans also acquired the habit of discreetly knowing nothing about anybody. But I sensed their shame in Schoenen's act and a desire on the part of everyone to sweep him under the rug.

In this humanly understandable, but profoundly mistaken reaction, is the essence of the German problem. The Germans want to forget the horrors of the past to the point of leaving their children in ignorance of it rather than share their shame and learn its lessons.

Returning to my hotel after a largely wasted day, I described my failure to an employe, saying the Germans defeated themselves with wilful blindness. He listened, then slipped me a note saying someone who knew young Schoenen would see me that night. The man who came was a relative of the would-be Stormtrooper and, like the rest of the family, disgusted with his action, particularly in view of the father's record. The father, Josef Schoenen, was known in Cologne for his friendliness to Jews, even during Hitler's time. As a matter of fact, he has been doing printing for the tiny Jewish community since the war. Possibly, though not necessarily, he felt the fraternity of his one-eighth "Jewish blood." Certainly during the period of the Nurenberg laws everyone in the family was frighfully conscious of it. The father's great-grandfather was Jewish.

The Schoenens are people of wealth and property. They own a modern three-story home.

The elder Schoenen, who is ill in his mid-50s, has been collecting old Dutch masters for years. They are hanging "all over house," according to his relative. "He's a good business man, but not strict enough as a father. Paul Josef was his only child and he spoiled him from childhood by giving him almost everything he wanted—almost, because his son wanted more and more, especially money.

"I knew Paul Josef," his relative continued, "quite well until he was 18 or 19, when I couldn't endure him any longer. He was full of himself, even as a child, with an extraordinary drive toward self-importance. I don't think he was directly influenced by the Nazis in Hitler's time because he was too young. (The Hitler Youth admitted children from 10 up.) That's what puzzles us so much, since his father was anti-Nazi.

A Difficult Child

"He was always a difficult child, impossible to discipline. He became ambitious to earn money and was shrewd at it. I stopped seeing him, but heard about him from relatives who did. He had been working as clerk in his father's paper store, but they couldn't get along and he left to work somewhere else. There—I don't know the details—he and a close friend, Arnold Strunk, embezzled some money and they were sentenced to six months in prison, as I understand. When he came out he went back to work with his father. He was living and quarreling with him until he was arrested on Christmas."

He could tell me nothing about why and how Schoenen became interested in politics and joined the German Reich Party, persuading Strunk to follow him last fall.

Within the first 10 days after Schoenen's act almost 50 other Schoenens were arrested in West Berlin and West Germany. Three-quarters of them were in their teens, and virtually all the rest in their 20's.

These were not ex-Nazis returning to the scene of their old-crime. These were not even boys indoctrinated by the Hitler Youth. How many come from respectable homes like Schoenen or broken homes like Strunk? Fifty thousand are members of the "National German Youth Movement," wear riding pants and boots, dark shirts with shoulder straps and carry sheathed knives. There may be as many more in such outfits as the "Viking Youth" and "Young Steel Helmets."

What do they really believe? Whom do they listen to? All this should be quickly and thoroughly looked into by sociologists, psychologists and newspaper men. Judging from my experience with the Schoenen case, I doubt that it will.

The Reich Party that Schoenen and Strunk joined registered little more than 1 per cent of the vote in the last national elections in 1957. It probably has 16,000 members.

The Cologne branch of 30 was promptly dissolved by its national fuehrer as "anti-Semitic" and Schoenen and Strunk were expelled.

Thus this political successor to the Nazi Party maintains legal appearances. Its program is innocuously nationalist — foreign troops out of Germany, a united neutral homeland, and, in effect, righting "wrongs" done to the Nazis since the war.

The 30 members of the Cologne branch met, and may still meet, in the kitchen of Ernst Custodis, 41, who is a story in himself. Separated from his wife and children, he lives with a mistress, their children and his mother. His last job was with a good Catholic firm, which fired him as soon as it heard of his way of life.

Less than 15 hours after they had flung the last paint on the synagogue, police were on their track, picking up Strunk—hiding in his room—and Schoenen —riding in a green Volkswagon. Ironically, both room and car belonged to Schoenen's father. The speed of the arrest generally was attributed to fingerprints left on a paint can. Their fingerprints were on file because of their previous arrest. However, there are good reasons for believing that either a police spy in the party or a scared member reported them.

Custodis too was picked up as having possibly incited the boys to their crime, but released for lack of evidence. Either he or the man who informed on them told police that a few nights before Christmas Strunk and Schoenen had boasted that they would paint swastikas on the synagogue, but no one believed them, thinking they were just full of beer. Before that they had showed up at meetings wearing East German Communist buttons with similar bravado.

Pictures of Strunk's room show a Reich Party poster of an eagle strangling snakes called lies, corruption and treason. Underneath is a bookshelf of what's been labelled Nazi literature. The books, however, were judged by their covers. "Hitler's Table Talk," "Hitler as a Strategist," "What Is National Socialism?" and similar books were found in Strunk's quarters. They are serious studies largely critical of Hitler and the Nazis. Did Strunk and Schoenen read them or were they a kind of decoration?

One would like to ask them many questions, interrogate the two maids they double-dated, sit down with the father and, after expressing the sympathy that seems due him, ask what went wrong. I hope someone does and I hope it is made available to every German parent, teacher and official.

The portrait of 25-year-old Schoenen is not unlike that of juvenile delinquents the world over. However, one returns fascinated, morbidly, perhaps, to his being "tainted" with Jewish blood in a country where that has meant death or at least dishonor. Hating his father, nothing he could do would hurt him so much as what they did—heiling Hitler in public and painting swastikas on, to his perverted mind, his father's synagogue, or if not his father's, that of his father's friends and distant ancestor.

Schoenen's motive seems less political than personal—"Juden raus" were the dirtiest words he could think of and the swastika the symbol most likely to hurt his father. Obviously other youths in other lands who painted swastikas on innocent walls have no "Jewish blood," but they share the same spirit of senseless revolt.

The Epidemic

However, in Germany, this delinquency is specially acute. Many parents who were barely, if at all, involved with Nazism have tried to sweep the past under the carpet. It is in the nature of children to trot out anything parents hide. Moreover, sick, restless or disturbed youths are liable to take on Nazism and make it a fatal fad. Here ex-Nazis, organizing and channeling the juvenile revolt, find fertile ground mistakenly thought long since cut out from under them. Their very war criminality has a juvenile appeal, as do gangsters in the U. S. Consequently, uprooting Nazism in Germany may be difficult and long as riding our South of bitter Confederatism.

Finally, were Schoenen and Strunk chosen by older Nazis to set off the fantastic series of swastika incidents Christmas Eve? I have found no evidence, nor has anyone else. In any case Nazis set the stage for it and indicated where the discontented could create the most trouble and be most conspicuous.

Was the series of swastika incidents organized by a world network of Nazis? I doubt it. World reaction to these racial blemishes was immediate but unorganized. Undoubtedly Nazi leaders of the world are in communication, but they don't need to coordinate such specific action. A neo-Nazi punk like Schoenen or Strunk paints a swastika and the Nazi and the demented of the world respond in kind.

One can generalize too easily from the case of Schoenen because he was the first. I believe the swastikas that followed are serious signs of a terrible sickness that may be different in different places and need far more observation, analysis and cure than they are getting in Germany, where, God knows, they need it most.

You And Your Children

How To Be Boss - Advice To Modern Children

BY SIMON YUDKIN

"Whatever influence I ever had over my mamma I lost at the age of three"; so says Gwendolen Fairfax in "The Importance of Being Ernest." Now this is a state of affairs which no self-respecting, modern child should tolerate. I therefore propose to list some rules which will help you children keep your parents fully and permanently under your control. They are collected from some of the most experienced children I have known.

If you are an only child half your battle is over before it is even begun. But anyway, try to make sure that your parents have read books about bringing up children—not one but several—so that they are somewhat bothered by the contradictory advice they read.

You can start to control your parents even when you are quite young. For example, never do anything without demanding a reason. You will be surprised how long you can delay doing anything by saying "Why? Why? Why?

Never eat anything voluntarily. Nothing makes parents so upset as the possibility that their little darling will waste away from lack of food. You can always get a bit of food on the side when no one is looking.

If you don't get what you want immediately you demand it, lie on the floor and kick and scream (this is called a tantrum), but whenever possible do it in public rather than at home. Out shopping or while crossing the road are the best places. Then your parents feel really embarrassed.

Learn to nag. There are sundry occasions when your parents will not feel very strongly about something they have said to you. Then a quiet persistent nag will make them change their minds so that they feel less sure of themselves than ever; or they will lose their temper, which is even better (see below.)

As you get older your tactics should become more subtle. Exploit any differences between your parents. Ask one of them whether you need to put on your coat, or something else quite unimportant, and then ask the other parent the same question. You will often find that the second answer will be different from the first. Then you can say: "But mummy said . . ." In this way you can gradually work up quite a bit of tension. You may even get your parents arguing in front of you. Then you should look at them in a bewildered sort of way.

When you behave really frightfully so that you end up getting a wallop, don't cry, just look sorry for your parents. Parents are usually ashamed of losing their temper.

School offers many opportunities to the intelligent child. Play up the idea that everybody picks on you — teacher, the bully in the class and so on; but don't encourage mother or father to visit the school themselves. They might find out.

Be sorry for yourself. Point out how "everybody" has something or other that you haven't got or does something you aren't allowed to do. If you have a number of friends you can build up quite a picture of deprivation by choosing one thing you haven't got from each of them separately.

After a blazing row which you have instigated, behave very sweetly for awhile. This makes the adults feel it must have been their fault for being angry with such a delightful child. Never give up. Even the sweetest-tempered parents can be provoked if you try hard enough.

By the time you are an adolescent you should have your parents well and truly under your influence. This is the age when you can get way with almost anything. Indulge your moods, especially your sulky ones, and make every body feel you're misunderstood. You might even hint that there's nothing really worth staying home for, but don't try this after you're 16 or 17. They may call your bluff. Whatever you do never accept any responsibility for your own behaviour.

One last but important warning. Watch out for parents who are prepared to love you but don't think that love consists of giving in to all your whims; who regard you as an important person but not as the most important person; who enjoy life but don't mind an occasional argument. You may be happier with such parents but you won't always get your own way.

CHILDREN'S CORNER by Deborah

Stories From The Talmud

When the Romans defeated Palestine they issued a law that no Jewish child may study the Bible.

Rabbi Simeon, who lived at that time, decided that despite that law he was going to continue to teach the Torah.

He gathered many Jewish children and, in the secret of the night, he taught them the Jewish laws.

It did not take the Romans very long to find out what Rabbi Simeon was doing.

They, therefore, let it be known that whoever captures Rabbi Simeon and brings him to justice would receive a very big award.

That night the pupils told Rabbi Simeon what the Romans did, and he decided to run away and hide in a cave in one of the mountains near Palestine.

To this cave came all his pupils who wanted to continue their studies with this great Rabbi.

One night the Romans decided they were going to make a final effort to capture him.

The pupils, hearing of this plan, decided to save their teacher.

Each one of the pupils picked a spot on a high part of the mountains in which Rabbi Simeon's cave was located.

They all took with them torches and oil with which to make a fire.

As soon as the Roman soldiers began to surround the mountain one of the pupils lit his torch.

The soldiers, looking up, thought that where the light shone must be the place where Rabbi Simeon is hiding.

They, therefore, climbed to the spot from where the light came.

Of course, all they found was a lighted torch that the pupil had left behind him as he climbed down the mountain again.

Hardly had the soldiers rested their weary feet when another light appeared in the distance.

Again they went towards that direction, only to find another burning torch.

This kept on all night until the soldiers got very tired and decided to give up their useless search.

In this way Rabbi Simeon was saved by his pupils and was able to continue to teach the Torah despite the unjust law made by the Romans.

FATHER NOAH

Noah was the admiral
Of all the worldly fleet;
His fleet consisted of one ark
Which never met defeat:
The victory of Noah's Ark
Was very much complete!
Of all the men, who scoffed at him,
No one there did remain;
'Twas very hard on him, indeed,
Our sire used to complain:
There was no one to whom to say,
"I told you so!" again!

KEEP SMILING

Smart Waiter

Guest: At a Bar Mitzvah reception: That gefillte fish that the carterer made was as hard as rock.

Second Guest: Yes, that's why the waiter said "take your 'pick'."

If I Could

One Little Boy: Can you stand on your head?

Second Little Boy: I could if I could get up there.

Missed

Pupil (during Bible lesson): Why didn't Noah swat those 2 mosquitoes while he had the chance?

His Tongue

Physician: I've examined you and given you all medical tests. All you need is a rest.

Patient: But I tell you, doctor, I need medicine. Just look at my tonque.

Physician: That needs a rest too.

Well, Well

1st Boy: Did you ever hear of the 3 holes in the ground.

2nd Boy: No.

1st Boy: Well, well, well.

His Pa

"That poor little skunk."

"What happened"

"His father cut him off without a scent."

PRISON FOR VANDALISM

ALFRED STATS, West Berlin official, got 18 months for giving the Nazi Salute.

Green Cheeks

Mother: Eat your spinach, Marilyn, it will put color in your cheeks.

Marilyn: Who wants green cheeks?

His Bad Memory

She (to absent-minded professor): Don't you remember me? A few years ago you asked me to marry you.

Professor: Did I?

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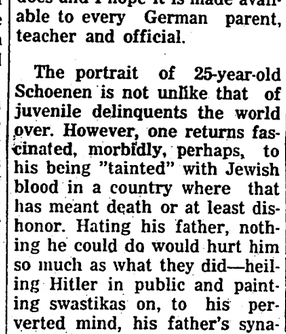

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It Affects Us Here Too . . .

Are Germans Behind The Arab Boycott?

BY DAVID PORTER

DAVID PORTER

THE CIVILIZED WORLD AND RACIALISM

Ever since the Democratic World has had to resort to war against Hitlerism, in 1939-1941, after racial persecution and discrimination have spread over most of Central Europe, racialism, as a domestic policy as well as in international affairs, has become as nafarious as slavery.

The United Nations Charter declares that one purpose of the Organization is: 'to achieve international cooperation . . . in promoting . . . respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. (Article 1, par. 3) Article 13 enjoins the General Assembly to assist in the realisation of human rights without racial or religious distinction. Article 55 confers upon the Organisation the function of promoting "universal respect for . . . human rights . . . ", "with a view of the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations . . . " According to Articles 62 and 63 the Economic and Social Council has a special task in this connection, and it must set up commissions for its realisation of human rights."

In most cases where resolutions protecting human rights have been discussed and voted upon by United Nations organs, Arab representatives have been among the first to sponsor and vote in favour.

On June 27, 1956, a bipartisan group of 25 U.S. Senators introduced Senate Resolution 298 which asked the President to notify the world that the United States would tolerate no distinction on religious grounds among American citizens and would not enter into any diplomatic arrangements that sanctioned such distinctions. Modified and reintroduced as Senate Resolution 323, the resolution was adopted unanimously on July 26, 1956. Specifically, it notes:

> "It is a primary principle of our Nation that there shall be no distinction among United States citizens based on their individual religious affiliations . . . any attempt by foreign nations to create such distinctions among our citizens in the granting of personal or commercial access or any other rights otherwise available to United States citizens generally is inconsistent with our principles.
>
> " . . . In all our negotiations between the United States and any foreign state every reasonable effort should be made to maintain" the principle that "distinction is direct against United States citizens . . . (are) incompatible with the relations that should exist among friendly nations . . . "

This resolution has been followed in 1959 by the famous Morse Amendment, for which the Oregon Senator has "gained" the title "mercenary" in a speech by Saudi Arabian mercenary delegate, Ahmad Shkairy, formerly in the pay of Syria.

In a special resolution adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce during the 87th Session of the Council held in Munich between the 18th and 19th of October, 1956, this International body too condemned the boycott:

"COMMERCIAL BOYCOTTS ON RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS GROUNDS

Resolution

Adopted by the ICC's Council unanimously

" One of the major concerns of the International Chamber of Commerce is to foster and preserve peaceful relations in the field of trade and economic cooperation.

" The ICC therefore deeply deplores the present tendency of certain countries to have recourse to commercial boycotts based on racial or religious criteria, for which there can, in its view, be no possible justification. (Document No. 100/71 - 17.-10.56)".

These resolutions ostensibly represent the collective will of post World War II conscience. But in reality they remained a dead letter. Neither the individual statesmen who subscribed to them nor the UN have ever shown any effort to implement them. The Arab League racial boycott went on unperturbed, in many cases with the indirect blessings of UN Secretary General. It assumed dangerously explosive proportions by the closing of the Suez Canal and ensuing act of piracy by Nasser and other Arab rulers, including the Morrocan Bey, tacitly acquieced in by the UN Secretary General in pursuit of his "quiet diplomacy" line.

ARAB BOYCOTT — A REVIVAL OF RACIALISM

And notwithstanding the marked trend against racialism in international law and international relations, a trend which Arab representatives have often exploited for their own benefit, the "Arab League", a body composed of member nations of the United Nations, has revived racialism in international affairs, by its decision to impose the anti-Jewish boycott.

True, the re-introduction of this venomous element into international relations was rather slow. At first, it was ostensibly directed against what its propagators called "Zionists." But gradually and unmistakably, the racial character of the campaign became manifest. In their inner propaganda, the organisers of the boycott never made a secret of the clear racial element. In all Arabic language broadcasts and publications the "enemy" was described as the "Yahudi" (Jew). No Jew, of whatever nationality, is granted an entry visa to most Arab countries. This fact is officially confirmed by Mr. Harold E. Talbott, ex-secretary of the U.S. Air Force, in a letter dated June 20th, 1955, to Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York State, in which he stated inter-alia:

> "The countries of Saudi Arabia and Jordan for purposes of internal security will not issue a visa for persons of the Hebrew race. This restriction is not only applicable to American citizens, but applies to Jewish people of all nations".

The following document is the text of a "questionnaire" used by the "Boycott Committee", to force foreign firms, trading with Arab countries, to disclose the race of their owners:

Because no serious steps have so far been taken by the organized international community against the law-breakers, the racial poison has already permeated the framework of many a civilized country. Quite a number of firms and corporations of international repute, have already yielded to the pressure of the Arab League, and accepted the racial principle in their trade relations.

Kassem Attacks Nasser For Obstructing His Palestine Plan

BAGHDAD, Iraq — Premier Abdel Karim el-Kassem called this week for a Syria "free and liberated," rid of what he said was "despotic injustice" and "oppression."

It was his first open appeal to the Syrian people to break away from the Egyptian-led United Arab Republic.

"I have not talked before on this subject, but dictatorial oppression has now reached a limit in Syria," he said.

"Our country will not stand with folded arms in the face of the oppression from which the Syrian people are suffering . . . we shall not remain inactive from now on toward any injustice inflicted on the Syrian people."

ATTACK STRONGEST

Premier el-Kassem delivered his warning at an Army officers' reception which lasted until the early hours of the morning and which was repeatedly punctuated by enthusiastic cheering.

It was Premier el-Kassem's strongest attack yet on President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the U. A. R., both of which have been accused in the People's Court here of assisting in the assassination attempt on Premier el-Kassem last October.

Premier el-Kassem never mentioned President Nasser, King Hussein of Jordan or his other opponents. He referred only to "thieves" who have ignored his requests for a formation of an independent Palestine government.

In an obvious reference to the U. A. R. he said: "the Arab countries know which country at present splits Arab ranks and accuses others of treason and claims to be Arab, whereas it is far from that."

Premier El-Kassem went on to express brotherhood with all Arab countries, including "the Syrian republic," and 'the Egyptian people."

COURT IN APPEAL TO SYRIA

Earlier, People's Court President Col. Fadhil Mehdawi had delivered an even more direct appeal to the Egyptian and Syrian officers. "I hope that the free officers of the Syrian army will work for the establishment of a democratic Syrian republic," he said.

"I also hope the free officers in the Egyptian army will continue their glorious struggle against Fascist rule to establish a democratic Egyptian republic."

He appealed to the people and army of Iran "who have been struggling against tyrannical rule for decades to follow the example of the glorious Iraqi army."

Premier el-Kassem's speech heated up his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. It followed a reception at which entertainers, sang songs of adulation to the so-called "sole leader."

Premier el-Kassem repeated his call for establishment of a Palestine republic, and promised to publish documents he sent to other Arab leaders demanding this. But most significant were his references to Syria where President Nasser has been having serious trouble with local politicians and where five socialist ministers.

Government Health Insurance

TEL AVIV (ZINS)—The conference of physicians held here recently adopted the following resolution:

The Conference reiterates its previous decision that it is up to the medical association to demand health insurance through a government establishment for the entire population.

The basic principles of the Coalition Government include a few paragraphs about comprehensive Health Insurance, according to which the Government will extend the National Insurance Law to include health insurance for the citizens of the State as a whole. However, the health insurance is to be carried out through sick funds of the insured persons, and for citizens who are not members, or unwilling to join the existing or future sick funds, a Cabinet Committee will look for "a

(Continued on page eight)

Your Tax Problem

BY MERVIN H. LASS

Appraisals, Bonuses, Association Dues

QUESTION

My business assets were recently appraised and the appraisal fee was several hundred dollars. Is this a deductible item?

ANSWER

The deductibility is dependant upon the reason for the appraisel. The Income Tax Department's practice has been to allow the expenditure when the appraisal was made for insurance purposes, but to disallow it if made for the sale or purchase of a business. The latter constitutes an expenditure made on account of capital.

QUESTION

Are bonuses paid to lenders on the renewal of loans deductible?

ANSWER

A bonus paid to a lender to obtain a mortgage loan is a payment on account of capital and is not deductible.

QUESTION

I am a traveller and found it necessary to join a number of associations in order to maintain a certain level in my earning power. To what extent are association dues deductible?

ANSWER

In recent years the number of organizations and associations one must join to earn his income has increased to a point where the Department will undoubtedly question anything excessive. So long as the fees paid are bona fide, and are clearly recognizable as expenditures made to earn income, then they are deductible.

Mr. Lass will endeavour to answer as many questions as possible. Please direct your queries to Mervin H. Lass, Chartered Accountant, in care of this newspaper.

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Jewish Community Calendar

WEEK FROM 22 TO 29 OF JANUARY

Time	Date and Function	Place
	FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1960	
12:00 Noon	New Mount Sinai Hospital Executive Meeting	New Mt. Sinai Hospital 550 University Ave.
	SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1960	
8:00 P.M.	State of Israel Bonds Ambassadors' Ball	Royal York Hotel
	MONDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1960	
12:00 Noon	Hadassah Organization Open Meeting re Hadassim	
12:00 Noon	United Jewish Appeal Leadership Meeting	
	TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1960	
9:30 A.M.	Jewish Family and Child Service Family Service Department	
12:15 P.M.	United Jewish Welfare Fund Executive Committee Meeting	
12:15 P.M.	U. J. A. — Women's Division Advance Gifts Luncheon	
	WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1960	
All Day	Ont. Chapt. Women's Branch ● U.O.J.C.A. — Conference	Shaarei Shomayim 840 St. Clair Ave. W.
9:45 A.M.	Beth Tzedec Sisterhood Adult Education Classes	Beth Tzedec 1700 Bathurst St.
12:15 P.M.	Jewish Immigrant Aid Services Case Committee	
12:15 P.M.	Canadian Jewish Congress & B'nai B'rith Joint Public Relations Committee	
1:30 P.M.	Federation of Jewish Women's Orgs. Book Review — Training Session	
8:30 P.M.	Toronto Zionist Council Meeting	Zionist Building 651 Spadina Ave.
8:30 P.M.	Meeting Lady Reading Club	
	THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1960	
9:00 A.M. 6:00 P.M.	United Community Fund Budget Review	
12.30 P.M.	Canadian Jewish Congress Educational & Cultural Meeting	
6.00 P.M.	Beth Tzedec Men's Club Annual Donor Dinner	Beth Tzedec 1700 Bathurst St.

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DR .ZABEL STARTS TOUR

Northern Ontario Jewry Mobilizing For Bonds

Dr. Saul M. Zabel, one of the leaders of the Bonds for Israel Organization in Canada, will visit several important Ontario Jewish communities within the next few days. He will meet with the leading personalities of these communities for a confidential report on the present economic situation in Israel.

Dr. Zabel, who became well known in Zionist Circles for his service during the famous Operation Magic Carpet, when he helped bring Yemenite Jews to Israel, has devoted many years to help build Israel, both before and after the proclamation of the Jewish State.

Dr. Zabel will visit on behalf of the cause of Israel the following Jewish ocmmunities:-

Tuesday, Jan. 26 and Wednesday, Jan. 27th - Sudbury; Thursday, Jan. 28 - Leave Sudbury for Timmins; Friday, Jan. 29 - Timmins; Saturday, Jan. 30 - Leave Timmins for North Bay; Sunday, Jan. 31 - North Bay; Monday, Feb. 1 - North Bay; Tuesday, Feb. 2 - North Bay; Wednesday, Feb. 3rd - Leave North Bay for Kirkland Lake; Thursday, Feb. 4 - Kirkland Lake; Friday, Feb. 5 - Leave Kirkland Lake for Rouyn, Noranda; Saturday, Feb. 6 - Noranda; Sunday, Feb. 7 - Noranda; Monday, Feb. 8 - Leave for Toronto.

A Montrealer educated in New York, Dr. Zabel served in the Canadian Army during World War II.

In the army fighting against the Germans he was wounded. He returned to Canada in 1946. Imbueed by the spirit of Jewish reconnaissance he settled in Israel and lived on a Kibbutz in the Negev.

Following a suggestion by the leaders of the Jewish Agency and the government of Israel, Dr. Zabel occupied important positions on the Continent in order to help Israel. Dr. Zabel was the Director of Histradrut in Central Canada, a position he left recently in order to devote himself full time to the economic strengthening of Israel through the promotion of State of Israel Bonds.

Receptions have been prepared in all the above named communities in order that the greatest number of Jewish personalities should be able to hear an off the record report on the present situation of the Jewish State.

The following leaders of Jewish communities in Northern Ontario will form the Israel Bond committees:

Timmins

Jack Helpert; Thomas Feldman; Norman Koza; Issie Krofchick.

Kirkland Lake

Max Kaplan; Albert Isenberg; Kokotow Bros.

Sudbury

Jerry Spiegel; Harry Waisberg; George Moses; Jack Leve; David Greenspoon; Max Schwartz; Mrs. Moe Ironstone; Mrs. Joe (Ida) Lesser; Mrs. Jack (Maria) Silverman; A. J. Richmond; Harry Adelman; H. Endelman.

North Bay

William B. Berk; Mr. Jos. Rosenberg; Mr. A. Brown; Mr. M. Hockman; Harry Himmel; M. Hockman; William Freemen; Joseph Rosenberg; Sidney Reiss; Robert Kizell.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE

(Continued from page seven)

suitable method of including them within the framework of comprehensive insurance."

PROGRESSIVE—MAPAI RELATIONSHIP STRAINED ON ISSUE

The interpretation of the above paragraph already has caused a small crisis in the relations of the Progressives (partner in the coalition) with Mapai. "Davar", the Histadrut-Mapai daily, following the formation of the coalition government, reported that an existing decision adopted early last month by the secretariat of Mapai obligates this party to oppose the establishment of a government sick fund for citizens not insured. The Progressives consider their agreement with Mapai, particularly as far as health insurance is concerned, as a major objective which enabled them to enter the coalition.

"Haboker," General Zionist newspaper, which advocated a government sick fund, poses a question in an editorial asking when Mapai will differentiate between a decision of its secretariat and a coalition agreement.

Queen's Park

(Continued from page one)

English by TV actor Lloyd Bochner, in Yiddish by CBC actor Paul Kligman and in Hebrew by Ruth Segal, former member of a noted Israeli Theatre Group.

At the rally, Toronto residents and leaders of the Jewish community from all over Ontario will hear greetings from Governor General and Mrs. Vanier.

Sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress, this mass rally is the highlight of Toronto's celebration of the bi-centenary of Jewish settlement in Canada.

"We are calling on the Jewish community to attend the rally which gets underway at 8 p.m., February 9", said J. Irving Oelbaum, National Vice-President of the C.J.C. in a joint statement with Jacob Finkelman, Chairman of the Congress' central region.

PRIME MINISTER — CELEBRATION PATRON

Main speaker at the rally will be Saul Hayes, executive vice-president of the C. J. C., who recently returned from a Jewish-Canadian study mission in Israel.

Honorary patron of the celebrations is Prime Minister Diefenbaker along with the premiers of all ten provinces.

FIRST JEW SETTLED IN 1760

In adidtion to the mass rally, His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor J. Keiller Mackay will be holding a reception for community leaders earlier in the day at Queens Park and His Worship Mayor Nathan Phillips will deliver a civic greeting to the Jewish community at a luncheon tendered by the City Council. Throughout Toronto's Jewish Schools, special assemblies will be held to celebrate Bi-Centenary Day.

Aaron Hart, the first Jew to settle permanently in Canada, was a lieutenant in the British army which marched on Montreal in 1760, the year following Wolfe's capture of Quebec City. Following the French surrender, Hart settled in Three Rivers, Quebec, where a plaque to his honour was unveiled last year.

Before the French surrender, an edict by Louis XIV had prohibited "Huguenots and Jews" from settling in any French colony in North America.

Soviets Admit

(Continued from page one)

ages of those responsible for the incident, he held, nevertheless, that the episode was one of "hooliganism committed by an isolated group, and did not constitute organized action."

Woman Strangled

Reliable unofficial sources, however, doubted that the incident was unorganized. They said that, during two consecutive nights before and after the incident, anti-Semitic leaflets, bearing the old Czarist slogan "Hit Jews and Save Russia", were placed on walls of Jewish homes in Malakhovka. The leaflets also referred to the town as a "second Jerusalem." The population of Malakhovka is about 30,000, of whom about 10 per cent are Jews.

The unofficial sources insisted the dead woman was not suffocated by smoke, but had been strangled. They estimated the damage at several thousand dollars, declaring the cemetery and the caretakr's home were destroyed, and several hundred Jewish books lost in the flames.

U. S. Nazi Expelled From The Navy

WASHINGTON, (CJN) — The Navy disclosed this week that steps had been taken to discharge George Lincoln Rockwell, self-styled Nazi leader of America as a commander in the Naval Reserve.

Mr. Rockwell, who recently applied for a permit to open a headquarters for his American Nazi party in Arlington, Va., was a naval aviator in World War II and the Korean conflict.

The Navy said an official letter had been sent to Mr. Rockwell informing him that his "mobilization potential has been reduced to a point where he is of no further value to the Navy."

He was told that he had a month in which to appear before a special board in Washington or submit a written statement of his position. He has the alternative of resigning his commission.

Michener

(Continued from page one)

goal will have been reached, which is the highest Israeli Bonds per capita purchase of any major city in the world.

The Ambassador's Ball, in addition to serving as a climax for the campaign, has become the cause of goodwill for Israel in the eyes of Canada and the various countries, diplomatically represented in Toronto. This is the event at which the emissaries of foreign governments are the honoured guests, thus continuing to an atmosphere of international goodwill which is of singular significance to Israel and the countries involved.

The Ambassador's Ball which was originated in Toronto and has been adopted by the major communities of the continent will this year witness several innovations to elate the participants and also to add its symbolic significance.

PROGRAMME

The Ball this year will also be an occasion when the present will have the opportunity to have their daughters come-of-age presented to the Ambassador of Israel as a symbolic social tie between the people of Israel and Canada. Mrs. Mark A. Levy, past chairman of the Women's Division will chair the procedure.

PRESENTATION

Chairman of the event is Mr. Arthur Minden the general chairman of the 1959 Toronto Israel Bond campaign. Mrs. Wilferd Gordon, chairman of the Women's Division will extend greetings in the name of her organization in tribute to the enormous achievements which the women of the community have made in the current Israel Bond Drive.

Since this year's Ambassador's Ball will for the first time be a dinner-dance, a colorful program has been arranged headed by Miss Jennie Tourel who is equally well known for her interpretations of Israeli selections.

ISRAEL ARE EXHIBITS

The Ambassador's Ball will also be the scene of a major Israeli Art Exhibit which is being flown in specifically for this occasion. The exhibit will represent the major works of some of Israel's outstanding artists and craftsmen. The exhibit will take place during the Reception, prior to the Ball. The paintings will be on display throughout the evening.

Shapiro Hailed By Mizrachi

MINISTER SHAPIRO TELLS MIZRACHI OF SECULAR-RELIGIOUS CO-EXISTENCE IN ISRAEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (CJN) —Moshe Chaim Shapiro, Israel's Minister of Interior, said that a "paramount problem" confronting his nation was the "co-existence" of religious and secular political groups.

He stated the various political parties particularly those who are in his Government's coalition cabinet, must find a common denominator to subordinate their differences in a joint platform of unity cooperation and loyalty for the welfare of Israel."

Lists Three Tasks

He spoke at the closing session of the golden jubilee convention of the Religious Zionists (Mizrachi - Hapoel Hamizrachi) of America before 500 delegates.

Mr. Shapiro said Israel was confronted with three important issues in the next ten years. He listed these as economic consolidation, the absorption and integration of immigrants, and "security from the depradations, threats and boycotts of Arab neighbors."

He said the 1958 crisis over the question, "Who Is a Jew?" has been "resolved amicably and has been followed by the most harmonious association between the Religious Zionist party and the Israeli Government."

Torah Determines Law

Jewish religious law, he added, "now fully determines who is to be recognized and identified as a Jew in Israel."

Mr. Shapiro resigned his post as Minister of Religions at the time of that crisis in protest against the secular definition of what constitutes a member of the Jewish people.

In his address, Mr. Shapiro said that Israel devoted "her first decade to military and security needs on a massive scale", adding that in the next ten years his nation must concentrate "on those aspects of cultural and religious life which will make the state a spiritual beacon from which will flow learning, wisdom and knowledge for the entire Jewish world."

He said Israel "should be able to provide teachers, rabbinical leaders and social workers to those scattered, Jewish communities throughout the world, which are in dire need of personnel of all kinds to maintain their very existence."

N. Y. Times Blasts Pakistan

NEW YORK, (CJN) — The New York Times this week published following sharp editorial against Pakistan's new flirt with Nasser:

"Pakistan has a population of about 85,000,000. Israel has a population of about 2,000,000. The distance between Haifa and Karachi is about 2,500 miles. It doesn't seem that our Israeli friends are a great menace to our Pakistan friends.

"Nevertheless Pakistan, and not for the first time, has refused to admit an Israeli diplomat into its territory. For this reason the sixteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, a group affiliated with the United Nations, will probably have to move the scheduled meeting from Karachi to some other country. The reason is, of course, that Pakistan is trying to please the Arab nations, principally the United Arab Republic, which for a decade has refused to recognize the State of Israel as a going and permanent concern."

"This position does not seem wise when President Nasser maintains it. It seems even less wise when Pakistan feels compelled to follow suit. The proposed meeting has been called "an economic parliament of Asia." Its purpose is to do good for all concerned. The Israeli representative, if present, would be an observer with a natural interest in promoting a mutually profitable trade between his country and countries East of Suez. It seems too bad that the Pakistan Government should be willing to let Mr. Nasser write the rules for a conference wholly within Pakistan territory.

Israel

(Continued from page one)

Does Not Recognize Committee

The comment of the Jordan Prime Minister came in response to a question from a deputy in Parliament, according to Jordanian newspapers arriving here. The deputy wanted to know the government's attitude toward a recent statement by the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine proposing an independent Arab state "in that part of Palestiian territory unoccupied by Israel." The committee is headed by the former Mufti of Jerusalem.

The Prime Minister replied that the Jordan government did not recognize the Arab Higher Committee or any other body as the legal representative of the Arab refugees.

(For background information turn to page seven)

Scaasi

(Continued from Page Five)

Europe, a frequent locale for him these days, to sightseeing.

The day he got to New York on his way home from the first trip to Europe he was offered a job. A series of jobs in Seventh Av. coat-and-suit houses followed. It was during a hiatus after one of these that he decided to start out on his own.

Scaasi looks upon his business which he loves, as his hobby. He also loves foreign cars, his country home in Quoque, talking to his friends on the phone at all hours of the day and night long vacations in foreign cities and his dog, an Irish terrier named Shelley.

Commentary

(Continued from page one)

I am indebted to **The Star** for publishing Imre's picture, showing his happy smile after Justice Steward reversed the ruling of the immigration officials and admitted the young man to Canada.

I looked at Imre's face, after he stated, "I am a free man." I heard him saying to me:

For the first time I am convinced that I fought on **the right side** when I opposed the Communists in Budapest. It is true that there is a difference between **Bolshevik Justice** and **Capitalist Justice,** which Judge Steward represents. I wish I could go back to Budapest for one day, under a guarantee of immunity the clipping from **The Star** in my hand, and be able to show it to my friends there. Would they believe, can they believe that a judge in Canada is in a position to reverse the orders of the almighty government? Perhaps this is exactly what we fought for in Budapest?

* * *

It is—without, question. It is what man, in his passion for freedom, will continue to fight for wherever slavery and depression appear: justice is above government. Whenever and wherever justice is above government, we have nothing to fear; liberty is secure. And when liberty is secure, there is no threat to peace. For man has no cause to want war.

That is why I propose a peace prize to Justice Steward. He has won an ideological battle against totalitarianism.

POPE

(Continued from page one)

icated efforts to promate world peace and advance the well-being of men."

Mr. Katz expressed appreciation of the Pope's "profound understanding and keen sensitivity" in revising some passages of the Roman Catholic liturgy in such a way as to "respect the sensibilities of the Jewish people."

This way a reference to the action taken by Pope John last March and October when he ordered the deletion in some prayers of passages making objectionable references to Jews and Moslems.

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